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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Sacrifices Make Dividends

True of Arms and Trade

Of Face and of Factories

¶ Peace talk continues in North and South America as nations of the Western Hemisphere strengthen ties of democracy stretching from arctic to antarctic. In the Eastern Hemisphere—where conflict between loyal and insurgent troops in Spain and militaristic stirrings in other nations make sad headlines—the war talk goes on apace. Results of the Pan-American peace conference move toward a peaceful consolidation of American democracies aided by agreements on neutrality and collective security; but Europe—swayed by the clash of communism and fascism, and still vacillating before the implied demands necessary to any effectual collective security—seems moving sullenly toward an alignment of dictatorial versus democratic forces. Mere optimism finds few crumbs of comfort at this board, and yet ——

¶ And yet, somewhere along the trail over which each group must pull its travois of hope or fear, there is a meeting point: a common ground where those who march with Mars and those who follow the Star shall find a mutuality of understanding. May not this common ground be found in the recognition that, in the long portage between the calm waters of peace and the threatening rapids of war, sacrifice is demanded whichever the direction? And in this kinship of self-denial is it not probable that many who are called upon to make sacrifices shall pause to consider whither their offerings tend?

¶ Whither? Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt had something like this in thought when, in his opening speech at the peace conference, he pointed out that "sacrifices in the cause of peace are infinitely small compared with the holocaust of war." Perhaps something of the same sentiment was in his thought when he referred in his inaugural to the task of carrying out the will of men of good will. Perhaps that is what he meant when he remarked that politically and economically "we all go up, or we all go down, as one people."

¶ Whosoever would make his sacrifices contribute to a brighter world may find comfort in knowing that nothing can prevent him from exalting in the sanctuary of pure desires the idea of peace and good will toward men.

¶ The willingness to sacrifice self-interest and self-justification for the ideal of world peace leads in the long run to more favorable treaties than might otherwise prevail, since only just treaties are lasting. This is as fundamentally true of trade as it is of arms. Hence preliminary negotiations now going on in Berlin between François-Poncet, French Ambassador, and German Foreign Minister von Neurath have significance more far-reaching than apparent. Paris, by the way, reports marked progress for the parleys. M. François-Poncet is thought to have proposed an economic peace between France, Britain, Germany possibly bringing in the United States, including monetary stabilizing, tariff and trade concessions, financial assistance, and raw materials arrangements, all linked to an agreement to end the present race for military supremacy. Here's an opportunity to sacrifice loaded arms for linked arms.

¶ Berlin thus far remains non-committal. Her economic stress, coupled with the traditional urge on leaders to "keep the people qui vive" makes it incumbent on Der Führer, seemingly to do what he does with a brave show of might. Possible yieldings should have the appearance of great triumphs. Thus it may be considered inexpedient to talk about "certain political concessions in exchange for disarmament," even should such concessions be entertained. Nevertheless Anthony Eden's statement of Great Britain's attitude, "Spain for the Spaniards," is meeting with some favor in Germany. It implies that if England will not favor fascism neither will she favor communism. Altogether it is pretty difficult to determine Germany's true attitude toward a "peaceful trade for a peaceful world" policy. But should such an arrangement be proved clearly helpful to Germany, Chancellor Hitler will undoubtedly find a way to make temporary sacrifices generally acceptable. Sacrifices, exalted to the plane of heroism, become privileges. But there's yet a higher sacrifice to seek.

¶ Refusal to sacrifice the thirst for dominance in favor of public interest brings the sit-down-workers, hold-up-progress, strike in the General Motors plants to temporary halt after three days of administration efforts to bring the leaders of both corporation and union around a conference table. The next step may be Government intervention — something which neither strikers, corporation or the public especially desire, and something which the Administration will probably avoid as long as possible. Very often a little sacrificing now may prevent a lot of sacrificing later.

New Economic Peace Entente Looms

Strong British Stand on 'Spain for Spaniards' Impresses Berlin

Wait Hitler Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 22—Reichsführer Hitler intends to answer British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's recent House of Commons speech in so far as it concerns Germany in his coming address to the Reichstag, according to official information here today.

Meanwhile, the press here has been carefully following reports of the British Foreign Secretary's conference yesterday with Premier Léon Blum in Paris, which, according to all German correspondents' reports from Paris, discussed further possibilities for deevlopment of a scheme whereby German capital and personnel could participate in certain colonial developments. This possibility is criticized here chiefly on the ground of the unacceptability of the idea, being called "certain political concessions in exchange for disarmament."

On the other hand, Mr. Eden's recent concise statement that Britain's attitude toward Spanish conditions in the phrase "Spain for Spaniards," has begun to make a somewhat more favorable impression here, it being interpreted to mean that Britain would as little tolerate a Catalonia controlled by Moscow as a Spain under General Franco, which would be a German or Italian sphere of influence—since either development would be a violation of the "status quo" in the Mediterranean.

Madrid morale good. League experts report: Page 3.

Greece to Import German Products

By the Associated Press

Athens, Jan. 22

Premier John Metaxas of Greece today explained a new financial agreement with Germany to enable Greece to make large purchases of German industrial products.

The agreement, Premier Metaxas said, was a method of straightening out trade between the two countries.

He said that Greek trade with Germany had built up a balance favoring Greece, and since "Germany had no desire to restrict the extent of her imports from Greece, it was decided to proceed with the import to Greece of German industrial products."

An issue of 25,000,000 reichsmarks (about $10,000,000) 3 per cent Greek Treasury bonds will be used by German firms to create credits to facilitate trade.

Plan for 4-Power Pact Holds Hope of U. S. Participation

Paris Sees Headway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 22—Preliminary diplomatic negotiations between France and Germany, aiming at the opening of the way for a broad "economic peace entente" including Britain and possibly the United States, has made marked progress this week, according to semi-official reports reaching here today from Berlin.

Back in the German capital after his visit to Paris last week, French Ambassador André François-Poncet had a long conference with the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, on Tuesday. The French Ambassador is said to have communicated to the German Foreign Minister the broad lines of a French offer of economic aid for the Reich.

Four-Power Accord?

This offer, according to persistent reports current here, takes the form of a proposal that France, Britain, the United States and Germany join in a declaration of economic peace which would include monetary stabilization, action on tariff and trade

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Trailer Tramp Swells State's Relief Burden

Council Seeks Federal Aid for Growing Army of Needy Migrants

Must Wait Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Federal grants to aid states in caring for their transient needy were asked today by the third general assembly of the Council of State Governments in session here.

Action was taken after state officials from many parts of the country testified that the number of homeless families traveling in automobile trailers has greatly complicated their relief problem.

Grants-in-aid advanced by the Government to states fulfilling certain requirements would facilitate adoption of standard practices in dealing with stranded migrants. It was explained by William J. Ellis of New Jersey, chairman of the council's interstate commission on social security.

The council also went on record as favoring the adoption of uniform settlement laws by the 48 states, with a one-year period of residence required for gaining settlement privileges and a provision for retention of settlement rights in one state until acquired in another.

Other Social Recommendations

Adopting still other recommendations of its social security commission, the state officials urged the adoption of interstate agreements requiring qualified persons to care for relatives in other states and asder the Federal Government to accept full responsibility for old-age assistance to Indians.

While predicting the necessity of greatly increased interstate cooperation to make the Social Security Act successful, Mr. Ellis said his committee agreed it was too early to say just what the relationships between states would be required.

Difficulties the Social Security Board is already running into because of varying State definitions of "legal settlement," and "employment" were discussed by John G. Winant, chairman of the board.

Winant Favors Compacts

He advocated interstate compacts as the most effective way of closing the gaps and erasing inequalities created by the law. Resort states, such as California and Florida, which are troubled with a great many transients, might enter into agreements with other states, allowing them to transfer part of the cost of their fare back to the places from which they came, he suggested.

Most of these problems, Governor Winant held, will be ironed out, as experience of both federal and local social security officials increases.

Following an address by Atty. Gen. Homer S. Cummings, in which he declared that the "movement for a unified, integrated, consistent and effective administration of criminal justice is making real strides," the council gave its endorsement to four model crime-control laws, drawn up by its interstate commission on crime.

For New Union of States

The four proposed laws, designed to give states more power in bringing to justice criminals who flee over state boundaries, are known as the uniform act on fresh pursuit of criminals across state lines; the uniform criminal extradition act; the uniform act to secure the attendance of witnesses from without a state in criminal procedure, and the uniform act for out-of-state parolee supervision.

Taking on Pilot

Cushing from Nesmith

Ready for the Run In

The Pilot Climbs Up the Side of a Liner on a Swaying Rope Ladder

New Rule Speeds Vessels to Piers Past Quarantine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Important changes in the clearance of passenger vessels through Quarantine in the Port of New York which may save as much as half a day were announced by the United States public health service here today. The changes are aimed to expedite the movement of big passenger steamships to enable them to reach their piers more quickly than would be possible under past practices when they were required to stop at Quarantine for medical inspection.

For the first time since the Quarantine station was established in New York Harbor in 1758, vessels will be permitted to pass this station without stopping after the operating companies have filed with the public health service here a statement that there is no sickness among passengers, which will be sent by radio to the company's offices here before the vessel reaches Quarantine.

The rule will apply to about one fourth of all passenger-carrying vessels entering this port. This includes vessels between New York and European ports, vessels in the regular service between the east and west coasts of the United States by way of the Panama Canal and vessels in the regular service between New York and Bermuda and West Indian ports.

An eligible vessel steaming toward New York must make application for radio clearance not more than 25 hours or less than 12 hours before it arrives in Quarantine. Application must be made by radio to the ship's agents or owners, who, in turn, will obtain Quarantine clearance from the health authorities.

Roosevelt's Stand Viewed as Rebuke To Lewis Demand

Leaders See Strike As First Step in Class Movement

Social Issues Are Put First

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 22—The automobile strike is the initial step in a class movement applying militantly for the first time the doctrine of the more equitable distribution of wealth through higher wages.

This is the interpretation of the strike from the standpoint of labor philosophy made by its principal leaders at offices of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, which is carrying on the strike on General Motors Corporation.

General Aims of Strikes

Heretofore strikes have commonly been called by particular groups interested only in bettering their own special conditions.

As for the more equitable distribution of wealth, though the idea is by no means unique in the labor world, it is said it has not previously been translated into major action by masses of workers.

The principal goal of this campaign is outlined as a higher standard of living for the poorest-paid workers.

What Strikers Want

Demand of the automobile workers' union for higher wages for the unskilled and the semi-skilled in the automobile factories is in reality a demand for higher wages for factory employees throughout all industry.

No complaint is made against automobile wages in relation to the average of factory wages in other industry. The union's aim is raising of the entire wage level, particularly for the bottom strata of workers.

As a mass movement of common labor and the semi-skilled, the union campaign brings in motives that are more social than the more strictly economic purposes of the majority of organized labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

Class Movement

The automobile union and the Committee for Industrial Organization, of which it is a wing, constitute more of a class movement than the A. F. of L. from which the C. I. O. has virtually split.

"Industrial workers are entitled to considerably more than they get in wages," said Adolph Germer, key man for the C. I. O. stationed with the Automobile Workers' Union, in discussing social consideration involved in the General Motors Corporation strike from the union standpoint.

"Manufacturing wages are universally too low in all mass production industries—where the speed-up principle is involved.

Better Living Standard

"We are not singling out the automobile industry.

"We want to establish a general rise in living standards for factory workers throughout the entire country.

"Management fixes the wages and hence fixes the living standards for the whole working class of America, save where labor is organized and can take its own part.

"Today the actual management does not consist of the owners of industry. The management executives are hired men. They carry

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

President Ignores Call By Union That He Pay 'Debt'

Peace Parley Again Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—President Roosevelt today stepped for the first time into the automobile strike picture with a thinly veiled rebuke to John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which may mean that Mr. Lewis can expect little aid from the Administration in his struggle with General Motors.

Asked at his press conference this morning for comment on the strike situation, the President said:

"I have no further news than you've got. Of course, I think in the interest of peace, there come moments when statements, conversations and headlines are not in order."

Authorizes Statement

Contrary to usual White House regulations, the President authorized newspaper men to quote these words directly.

Viewed against the background of peace negotiations, which were wrecked here last night after Mr. Lewis said he expected payment of election debts in the form of administration support against General Motors, the President's remarks appeared to constitute a breach with the Lewis forces which have assumed all along that they would have the White House behind them if they found themselves in a tight spot.

Immediately after the President's press conference Mr. Lewis sought to rectify the damage which had been done with a declaration that he had not intended to "demand" White House help and a renewed expression of confidence in the President.

Lewis' Explanation

"I don't want to embarrass the Administration and I don't feel that the Administration has embarrassed us," he said. "There are times, you know, when headlines are a bad thing. Labor has the greatest confidence in the President. It has demonstrated this confidence—you know how. We feel that he thinks largely as we think.

"I can scarcely undertake to interpret the President's words. He alone can define his statements. Of course, I do not believe, as some have suggested, that he meant to rebuke the working people of America who are his friends and who only are attempting to secure the rights guaranteed them by Congress."

Despite this chastened attitude on the part of Mr. Lewis, the impression continued that at least for the time being a breach has occurred between the White House and the C. I. O.

There are indications that the President is annoyed not only by this reminder of an election debt by Mr. Lewis, but also by the refusal of the CIO leader to withdraw sit-down strikers from General Motors plants—the one point which really prevented a successful conclusion to the three days of negotiations which ended in failure last night.

C. I. O. Leaders Annoyed

Any annoyance which the White House may feel over Mr. Lewis' somewhat surprising outburst last night is equaled by annoyance among the C. I. O. leaders over the failure of Mr. Roosevelt to lend them more support than he has. Mr. Lewis over two weeks ago let it be known that he would like to have the President summon not only the titular officials of General Motors, but also Pierre S. du Pont, to the White House where the two election campaign colleagues—Franklin D. Roosevelt and John L. Lewis—would jointly read the riot act to the "economic royalists."

To such proposals Mr. Roosevelt has turned a deaf ear even to the extent that Mr. Lewis has not been permitted to have a private interview. He has had to transmit all his views to the President through Miss Perkins.

Miss Perkins' View

To his further annoyance, Miss Perkins is understood to have sided with General Motors spokesmen on the question of evacuating the Flint plants and to feel that the General Motors group offered concessions which merited more compromise on the part of Mr. Lewis than he would make. The one absolute demand of General Motors was for evacuation of the plants. But on this point Mr. Lewis and his colleagues remained adamant.

The President's appearance in the strike situation followed a day and night packed with drama of embittered industrial relations seldom if ever equaled here in this city which left as its aftermath this conclusion:

Three days of earnest Administration effort to bring executives of General Motors Corporation and leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization around a conference table to discuss means of stopping the strike in General Motors plants have ended in failure.

The strike will now proceed to a decision on the picket lines between General Motors and the C. I. O.-controlled United Automobile Workers unless one thing

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Germany Warns Czechs on Close Ties With Russia

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, today called Czechoslovakia the Soviet Union's military outpost in central Europe.

Going beyond a thinly-veiled warning from the Foreign Office to the border state to revise its attitude to Germany while opportunity remained, the paper definitely linked Czechoslovakia to Russia.

The Foreign Office mouthpiece, Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, initiated the discussion yesterday by asserting that Czechoslovakia's foreign policy was based "on the erroneous assumption" that the conditions existing when the nation was formed at the end of the World War will "exist forever."

Two Definite Charges

Herr Hitler's organ made two definite charges:

1. Czechoslovakia is drifting into communism.

2. Its airports are being enlarged and improved in preparation for use by Soviet bombers.

(In Prague, Czechoslovakian officials said that they were not unduly alarmed as "it is not the first time such brusque language has come from Berlin.")

Völkischer Beobachter derided the Czech offer to allow foreign military attachés to see for themselves that there were no Soviet war-planes in the country.

"Not Labeled Soviet"

The paper pointed out that Germany was quite willing to believe that the airports were not labeled "Soviet" and that large quantities of bombs being stored for future use of Soviet bombers did not bear the Soviet stamp.

The vitally important point, the paper said, is "the military cooperation of Prague with Moscow which represents the Bolshevists against central Europe, and Czechoslovakian airports will continue to be Soviet Russian airports so long as the military pact exists."

Czechs hold democratic fort in Central Europe: Page 3.

U.S. Return to Gold Standard, New Deal Adviser Forecasts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 22—The United States—and the world—will return to the gold standard, in the opinion of Dr. James Harvey Rogers, New Deal monetary adviser and Yale University political economist.

Dr. Rogers, in a sweeping analysis of the international money situation before the Syracuse Institute of International Relations here last night, held that the trend toward dictatorship and state capitalism in this and in all countries would be halted by a world-wide spread of recovery following the international stabilization agreement made last September.

Dr. Rogers described the agreement as a "great step" toward settling the state of international affairs.

"Different" Gold Standard

"What we can anticipate is the world going back to gold," he said. "We are in the process of returning to gold, but it will be a very different gold standard from what we have had.

"It will be a tentative sort of gold standard, with the rate of gold in the monetary unit being changed much more easily than before. It will be a managed standard.

"The terrible economic stress" was blamed by Dr. Rogers for driving the world toward economic nationalism.

"Once we get economic powers in the hands of the government, decisions of the government become so important to all of us that we want a strong government," he continued.

"This was pushing the world toward dictatorship. The spread of recovery to countries that did not devalue their currency, as a result of the stabilization agreement, may halt the march toward dictatorship."

Dr. Rogers held that President Roosevelt had, "i na way, saved democracy, and, in a way, liberalism."

"With recovery the drift toward state capitalism will be halted temporarily," he said. "The wild economic plans advanced by the 'lunatic fringe' will disappear.

War Not Inevitable

"War is not inevitable" was the optimistic message emphasized yesterday afternoon at round-table conference sessions of the institute. Out of the welter of discussion came the following observations:

Since much of the tension in the world today is due to economic causes, more attention should be given to endeavors to find a solution to the economic problems. There is a tendency to restrict international trade more than is wise or necessary, though free trade is not the solution.

Theoretically, the problem of trade and tariff barriers should be an administrative one, not legislative.

Woman Diplomat Named by Mexico For Danish Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The women of Denmark, regretful over the unexpected withdrawal of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, who for some years has represented the United States as Minister Plenipotentiary in Copenhagen, are taking consolation in the fact that diplomatic circles are not to be deprived altogether of "the woman element."

Mrs. Owen married a Danish army officer, and so, by the decision of her country, forfeited her right to further diplomatic work. But the Mexican Government has stepped into the breach, appointing a woman, Señorita Palma Guillen, as its diplomatic representative in Denmark.

Señorita Guillen is a young woman, but she is not by any means inexperienced in the work she has undertaken since, for nearly two years she held the post of Mexican Minister in Colombia.

One-House Assembly Urged in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22—A joint resolution to form a committee to study the question of abolishing the New York State Senate and Assembly and substituting instead a one-house legislature was offered by Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Newburgh, today. The committee is empowered to investigate all possible methods by which the unicameral system could be applied in New York State.

The committee would consist of five senators and six assemblymen and an appropriation of $5000 is provided in the measure. The committee would especially investigate the plan now in use in Nebraska, the first state to establish a unicameral legislature in the United States.

Discussing his resolution, Senator Desmond held that the double-house system was an anachronism in present-day democratic government. "It was created in the days of the European monarchies, when one house represented the nobility and the other the commoners," he added. "No such class distinction exists today."

Skating Policemen Wanted

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 22 (AP)—Supervisor James A. Larkin issued a call yesterday for five skating policemen. Mr. Larkin, director of a mid-winter carnival to be held on Belden's Pond, Feb. 3, explained that policemen could handle the expected crowds more efficiently on blades than on foot.

The Monitor Index

Friday, Jan. 22, 1937

Wonders of Research	4
The Home Forum	8
Ageless Mind	
(With Latvian Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	12
Sports Page	13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Japan's Factions Seek Peace As Diet Dissolution Impends

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Civilian rightists threw their support tonight to the militarists who are demanding dissolution of Japan's turbulent, anti-Army Diet.

That hampered the efforts of conciliators seeking a compromise between the army and parliamentary leaders who charge that the army is dictating to the Government.

The anti-dissolutionists on the Cabinet apparently were waging a losing battle. The press began to regard dissolution almost as a "fait accompli."

All-Night Negotiations

Negotiations and counter-negotiations continued through the night. The Cabinet will meet again at 1:30 p. m. tomorrow.

Four members, with the rumored support of the Navy Minister, were reported holding out against seeking dissolution permission from the Emperor. If they stood fast, they could block the dissolution move, demanded by the War Minister, General Count Juichi Terauchi.

But, since the War Minister must be an active general, Count Terauchi and his colleagues might not only wreck the Cabinet but prevent formation of any other distasteful to the military.

Japan's conciliators began an urgent attempt to wrest co-operation from both military leaders and parliamentarians today beneath a wave of excitement over reports that the Diet would be dissolved and the issue of army-in-government placed squarely up to the electorate.

Reports that the Cabinet already had voted to seek dissolution of the Diet were described authoritatively as premature.

Beneath the surface turmoil, members of both contending groups, the party leadership and the military, settled down to earnest efforts to reach a compromise whereby the business of government might be resumed Monday.

Political observers stated that the problem of reconciling the army command to the necessity of cooperating with the party men was the crux of the crisis, which yesterday saw the Diet suspended for two days on imperial rescript after members of both houses had created turbulent scenes by their charges of Army domination of Government.

The Cabinet met in emergency session today.

Press Sees Crisis

The Japanese press unanimously expressed the opinion that there must be either a resignation of the entire Cabinet or dissolution of the Diet.

Premier Koki Hirota's Cabinet was assailed before the suspension of the Parliament session as being under the thumb of Japan's militarists.

Early today the War Minister, Count Juichi Terauchi, through the War Office press bureau, issued this cryptic statement:

"I have nothing to say but I am firmly resolved."

Admiral Osami Nagano, Navy Minister, summoned a conference of high naval officers to discuss the navy's attitude.

Rise of liberalism in Japan seen in arms-cost protests: Page 6.

Economics in the News

Flight of Gold, to Kentucky—Precious Cargo, but No Longer in Old Role as Dollar Sovereign—A Store of Value

By H. B. E.

The newspapers are poking fun at the Administration for burying half the nation's gold stock in the Kentucky mountains. Well they might; the danger of invasion, which is said to be the cause for this shift of the country's gold to a mid-continental site, is pretty remote. In Spain the care taken to look after the Government's gold, even to the extent of conveying it by air to a safe depositary in France, is understandable. Spain is in the throes of civil war. But in the United States the vaults in Washington and New York seem in no particular danger, external or internal.

Perhaps, however, the burial of the gold is a tacit recognition that it has been dethroned! No longer is it Humpty Dumpty, sitting on its pedestal in solitary glory. Management sits beside it. That is to say, the money supply of the nation is regulated, not alone by the amount of gold, but by the needs of the people as determined by the monetary authorities in Washington. It so happens that the money in use has ample "coverage" or "backing" in gold. Suppose, however, the United States had none. Do you suppose that the American people would be deprived of money? Not at all; and money management is being exercized by the monetary authorities today as if there was not a nickel's worth of gold left in the country.

¶ ¶ ¶

Gold, that is to say, is no longer a "standard," strictly defined, for the currency. "Standard" used to mean the interchangeability of gold and the dollar at a fixed price. The emphasis was on interchangeability. Now we cannot get any more gold for our dollars. Yet, by coating over the situation with a nacre of terminology, some of us still speak of the dollar as being on the gold standard. To say, however, that the dollar is standardized at so many grains of gold and at the same time to refuse to prove it by exchange is a misuse of words. In reality the dollar is only on a gold standard for international purposes; that is to say, gold and the dollar are interchangeable only at the ports.

Nor do I think that the world will elevate gold to its former sovereign status as the sole standard for our currencies. That day has gone with the horse and buggy. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., the economist of the Chase National Bank, in a recent address in Chicago, says, bluntly, "gold remains the standard of value because neither men nor governments will trust anything else." The statement is an astonishing exaggeration for an economist.

In the first place, it is not the standard of value, as we have shown, within the meaning of the term usually given to it.

Secondly, "men" certainly trust their currencies. The leading examples of currency loyalty are the British: They are notoriously more loyal to the paper pound than to gold. Hardly had Great Britain stopped gold from circulating in 1931 than the British public started voluntarily to sell gold jewelry for paper pounds. So great was the confidence of the people in their paper pound that the conceit arose that "gold has been divorced from the pound"; not vice versa. Nor have I noticed any breakdown of American confidence in the dollar because Americans cannot exchange their dollars for gold.

¶ ¶ ¶

There has been a gradual transition from money management by gold to money management by men. In the twenties we had a sort of halting management. It was never acknowledged, partly because of lack of enough experience and enough tools, partly because, in R. G. Hawtrey's words, officials never like to admit that responsibility goes with authority. Now there is thorough-going money management. It is destined, in Governor Eccles's recent words, to give us reasonable stability in the purchasing power of money. But, if management should fail of its purpose, I cannot imagine there would be any return to

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Lifting Censorship Sought By Chilean Press Congress; Dictator Methods Debated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—The journalists of Latin America, gathered here for a congress, agreed with the United States delegation that the abolition of censorship is essential to mutual respect among the peoples of the Americas.

A motion presented by John W. White of the New York Times staff, recommended that the attention of all New World governments be drawn to this phase of continental co-operation. It was carried unanimously.

Policies

The congress favored courses of action as follows:

1. To exalt the memory of Spanish-American writers, like Juan Montalvo, San Martin and Cecilio Acosto, who fought against oppression.

2. To write for "a strong continental economic independence."

3. To develop a proper New World science, free from European ties; and to work for the cause of Indo-American economics. (The object of resolutions on this subject was to improve the conditions of Indian workers.)

4. To stimulate development of Spanish-American culture and literature, the basis of which must be careful use of the mother language, adherence to reportorial truth, and temperance of expression.

5. To recognize that the fate of the manual-working masses of the continent is largely dependent on journalistic workers.

6. To express non-political sympathy with the Spanish people in their struggle for democratic government, and desire for early restoration of fraternal peace in the mother country.

Peace

There was considerable discussion on the early attainable objects in the journalistic campaign for continental good fellowship. One of the first resolutions to be approved asked for better use of radio and film mediums. It was agreed in debate that as in most Latin-American countries a journalist sits on film censorship commissions his influence should be exercised to expel all bellicose propaganda from the screen. A motion recommended writers to plead for the more widespread adaptation of films screened on this continent to popularize peace ideas among the masses. There was a similar recommendation for radio broadcasting.

Tariff on Publications

Another set of resolutions within the "early attainable" category related to the building up of an exchange publication library in newspaper offices, liberation from customs due of all continental publications in the English, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages, establishment of an annual prize for the journalist most successful in pro-peace writings and steps to eliminate racial hatreds and force governments to begin reducing customs barriers.

Small Publications

The congress, both in commission and plenary sessions, paid special homage to the importance of the "presnsa chica"—the "little press." It considered it necessary, in these modern days when big newspapers and powerful syndicates tend to dominate journalism, that efforts should be made to defend the role of the small, independent and provincial publications, whether dailies or weeklies, in the maintenance of high ideals in public life.

It resolved also to place on record its approval of the "serious press." Continuing in pursuance of this object, Hispano-American journalists were asked to organize committees in each of their countries, so that the best forces can be mobilized in defense of continental culture and thought.

Schools of Journalism

Another debate, in which the Argentine and Colombian delegates participated, established that American confraternity must come first, even before questions affecting the professional advancement of journalists.

Recognition was given to the importance of a university education for journalists and it was recommended that college courses be prepared to fit a newspaper worker adequately for his task.

Puerto Rico

Resolutions were adopted with unanimity regarding Puerto Rico. These (1) asked the President of the United States to secure the freedom of the three imprisoned Puerto Rican journalists, Pedro Albizu Campos (founder and editor of El Nacionalista of Puerto Rico and Puerto Rican delegate to the Latin Press Congress at Havana in 1928), Juan Antonio Corretjer and Clemente Soto Velez, founder and editor of La Palabra and Armas, respectively; (2) solicited from the same authority the freedom of all incarcerated Puerto Rican patriots who had been convicted by United States tribunals in Puerto Rico on charges connected with the independence cause; and (3) appealed for the immediate recognition of Puerto Rican independence without imposition of restrictions in favor of any outside country.

Dictators

Other resolutions appealed for the freedom of imprisoned journalists in other Latin-American countries as well as pardon for deported newspaper workers and the right to return to their native lands. Another resolution was aimed at existing dictatorships.

These resolutions led to heated exchanges between various members of the Peruvian, Argentine and Ecuadorean delegations, but enthusiastic professional sympathy for unfortunate colleagues carried them through with majority votes.

Communists Upset Jersey City Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 21 —A court damper was attached here today to police action that would prohibit meetings of the Communist party.

Jersey City police had clamped a city ordinance ban on a post-election meeting of this party last November. They declared that the hall in which the meeting was to have been held was a fire trap, and that the party had ignored the rule against distribution of circulars. These charges have now been rejected in Chancery Court here along with the city's contention that the police were in their rights because the Communists proposed the overthrow of government by force and violence.

Vice-Chancellor James F. Fielder, hearing the action, today has set his signature to a decision temporarily restraining the police from interfering with the activities of Communists, holding that such police action constituted a denial of constitutional guarantees to every person of "the right to freely speak, write and publish his views of all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right."

"This means," his opinion continues, "freedom to express publicly views with which he may disagree, as well as those which have our approval. These constitutional guarantees, being in favor of the liberty of the people, must be given the most liberal and comprehensive construction."

The final hearing in the Jersey City proceeding will be held in February.

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Akron Schools Apply Chinese Wisdom

Pupils live with things to learn them—act as 'traffic cops' and study animals in pet shops along with the regulation readin', writin' an' 'rithmetic—lessons make an impression.

Eugene Moore Tells Fellow Pupils What Signs Mean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—An old Chinese proverb says, "If you read about something, you soon forget it. If you see something, you remember half of it. If you live with it you really know it."

So school classes today have become meaningful things, as Akron educators realize the old proverb and apply it.

And instead of bending over books and long columns of figures pupils are learning traffic safety with semaphores, are studying the habits of animals in pet shops, are building miniature boats and street cars and motorbuses and conducting their own orchestras.

Robert Eugene Moore, traffic "cop" in one school, stands by the side of a semaphor in his room, straight and very serious.

Demonstration Is Graphic

He points to the words "Stop" and "Go"—explains what they mean to the rest of the class. Then he stands on a chalk mark, which represents the street where the school is situated. There's a clatter as 10 children representing horses come trotting down the room. Robert swings the semaphore. One driver more reckless than the rest keeps right on going.

Then Robert takes him to one side of the room and administers a lecture. "Don't you know," he chides, "you never should go through a red light?" But the driver "sasses" him back.

Robert says, "You should never get saucy with traffic cops."

Then school "lets out." The rest of the children troop across the chalk line.

Gives Another Lecture

Again Robert swings the semaphore and again one bold youngster dashes out against the red. And again Robert delivers a lecture.

On the blackboard are words coordinating with the lesson, "I see the boys go. I see the girls stop," etc. Thus reading is taught along with traffic truths.

Then at a signal the boys and girls troop out of the building to where a real "traffic cop" much bigger than Robert, stands alongside a real semaphore.

Here they learn from actually crossing a busy street, how it should be done. Here they learn to fasten their eyes on the semaphore—to watch for the stop and go signs.

A simple lesson perhaps. But the life of some curly-haired child may be saved by just this one simple lesson.

That is what George Weber, who is in charge of primary education in the city, means when he quotes the old Chinese proverb: "If you live with a thing, you really know it."

"We attempt to enrich the child's experiences, so that he may learn the social structure of life quicker," is another way of expressing the new education which Akron schools have adopted.

"These first weeks of school especially we attempt to make their reading more significant," Mr. Weber explains.

At the same time that Robert Eugene was directing traffic for one grade, another grade in the city was down in an Akron pet shop learning lessons about animals. Bright-eyed youngsters were milling about watching the parrots and the guinea pigs, studying a lone monkey and holding tiny puppies in their arms.

Salt for the Goldfish

They bent breathlessly over the cage of a gray parrot and were told by the proprietor of the shop that the parrot is four months old, that he came from Africa and that he lives on orange juice. They learned that the puppy dogs must be fed thus and so, that goldfish like a little salt in the water occasionally.

This was lesson number one, their teacher explained to them. Lesson No. 2 would come the next day and would be a discussion of all they had seen in the pet shop. Charts would be made with pictures of the animals and their names written beneath for memorizing. Lesson No. 3 would be a written lesson—putting down the names of what they had seen.

"I see a dog. I fed a parrot." Those are the lessons that would result in reading and writing.

Bennie Grows Up

Perhaps the story of Bennie Spicer III, who like Mary's lamb goes to school each day, is the most graphic of the lessons being taught these days. Bennie Spicer III, named after the school which raises him, is the third lamb which the children at Spicer school have raised to maturity. In the summer, he was cared for by one of the pupils who lives on a farm. And from a little lamb he has now grown into a big sheep.

All over the city children are running play restaurants, interviewing merchants, publishing class newspapers. Out at one school, pupils are making airplanes out of clay, are dressing clothespin dolls in authentic Mexican costume as a part of geography classes.

The old "perfect participle" and "ablative absolute" still play a part in the modern schools, but they are not the educational "big shots" they used to be.

Instead, Edgar Williams, grandson of the famous singer Evan Williams, who charmed the world half a century ago with his "Open the Gates of the Temple," is performing on the traps at the age of 6, in a kindergarten orchestra, while a tiny girl keeps perfect time with a baton.

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Best Preventive Of Crime Is Said To Be a Good Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22—The newest methods of rehabilitating criminals were approvingly discussed by what is said to be the oldest prison welfare agency in the world, when the Pennsylvania Prison Society held its 150th annual meeting in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel Jan. 20.

The society was formed in 1787 for the purpose of "alleviating the miseries of the public prisons of Pennsylvania," and it is still in the forefront of the movement to prevent the development of criminal tendencies in youth as well as to provide an opportunity for the released prisoner to "go straight."

"Some people are still under the impression that our prison visiting is of a sentimental or emotional nature," said Herbert L. Nelke, field secretary of the society, "and that our main purpose in contacting prisoners is to 'coddle' them. This is not the case at all. We believe that what we are doing in the prisons, and with released prisoners, is very important crime-prevention work."

In its early days, prison visiting and other activities of the society were carried on by volunteer members and were largely of a religious nature. But today its work is handled by a staff of trained and experienced case workers.

"People usually think," Mr. Nelke continued, "that crime prevention applies to young boys—taking them away from alleys and street corners, furnishing entertainment, educating them. But crime prevention is not confined to that.

"The ex-convict—the man just released from prison—is perhaps a more serious problem to the community than is the young man we are wont to think of as the subject on which to center all of our crime prevention efforts.

Crime prevention work among youths was discussed in an address by Commander John D. Pennington, state secretary of welfare, who dealt at length with present policies of the Huntingdon Industrial School.

"The best single factor in enabling a boy to go straight," he declared, "is a job for which he has been trained. The industrial school should provide facilities for vocational training."

N. Y. Telephone Pay Goes Up $5,400,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Pay raises this year to its workers aggregating $5,400,000 was announced by the New York Telephone Company today.

Discussions by the spokesmen of the company and the workers have been going on for some time, the announcement said, adding that under the concern's wage policies now in effect, the regular annual increases during 1937 would have added about $8,000,000 to the yearly pay roll.

"The new plans will further add about $2,400,000 in 1937," it said. "In general, the maximum rates of pay for the various plant operators and similar forces will be increased, and during the next 12 months, the scheduled increase in the pay of employees at present earning less than maximum wages will be accelerated."

The present pay roll for the company's nearly 45,000 employees is at an annual rate of around $85,000,000.

Trenton's First Woman Bank President Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22—Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, widow of Siegfried Roebling, vice-president of the John A. Roebling Sons Company, yesterday was named Trenton's first woman bank president. She will head the Trenton Trust Company, succeeding H. Arthur Smith, who was designated as chairman of the board.

Mrs. Roebling was recently appointed the only woman member of New Jersey's Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Women Arrange At 'Round-Up' To Push New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—"Molly" Dewson, who managed the women's end of the Democratic campaign, is now the possessor of a statuette of "Winged Victory," presented to her by fellow party workers at a "Molly Dewson Roundup" here yesterday.

The program at the "round-up" took the form of a reporter round-table, a device Miss Dewson herself invented to teach Democratic women in all parts of the country the aims and accomplishments of the Roosevelt Administration.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt dropped in for a few minutes on the way to an official luncheon, to remind the women that she was the one who had discovered Miss Dewson's political ability. "She has made Democratic women educate themselves," she declared. "She has insisted that as they were educated they could do a good job." The President's wife also paid tribute to Miss Dewson's "saving grace of humor, which you have to have if you are doing political work."

The women rose and cheered, as Postmaster General James A Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, entered to praise Miss Dewson as the "most persistent individual I have ever known."

"You can always say 'yes' or 'no' to Molly, and she accepts it in the proper light; but when you say 'no,' she'll usually stick around a little longer," he laughed.

Through all the tributes there ran a reminder that the women's work was not over with the campaign, and that they would be expected to hold their organization lines for the next four years. Miss Dewson herself said that for the last few months she had been thinking continuously of how to re-elect Mr. Roosevelt, and from now on she was going to devote her entire time to putting over his program.

Among the women at the "round-up" were:

Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, Representative Nan Wood Honeyman of Oregon, Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Pennsylvania committeewoman; Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, assistant WPA administrator; Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, head of the Democratic Women's Speakers' Bureau; Miss Stella Akin, special assistant to the Attorney General; Mrs. Phoebe Omlie, aviatrix, and Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint.

Girls Like 'Math'; Boys, History; Both, Survey Says, Enjoy Potatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Girls like mathematics, potatoes and musical pictures; boys like history, potatoes and mystery movies. A majority of girls would like to be private secretaries; but boys, in the main, would be newspaper men.

These are the findings of a child preference survey made by the Children's Welfare Federation. Through questionnaires sent to the camps conducted by the 192 organizations, reaching 110,000 boys and girls, which make up the federation, an effort has been made to discover the tastes and talents of youngsters. From this information a more successful program of camp activities can be planned, it was said by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, president of the federation.

In the field of sports, the survey showed that swimming was a leader among girls and baseball among boys. Adventure and mystery books were at the top of the reading list for both girls and boys.

When it comes to hobbies, boys go in for collecting stamps, autographs and "junk," in respective order. Thirty-one per cent of the girls had no hobby, according to the questionnaires, but with those who did, dancing was the most popular.

To the question, "Do you play any musical instrument?" large percentages in both groups replied "no." This was the answer of 79 per cent of the girls and 69 per cent of the boys. The piano was the favorite instrument, with violin coming second, and, for the boys, the saxaphone was third.

Spinach holds a surprisingly strong place in vegetable honors, followed closely by celery for girls and lettuce for boys.

Second choice in career ambitions is given to that of aviator by boys and actress by girls.

Confederate Art Placed On Display at Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 22—A collection of Confederate art representing some of the best-known works by southern artists is open for public inspection.

Ceremonies at the opening at the Federal Art Gallery were marked by unveiling of a portrait of Maj. Stephen P. Halsey, Confederate States Army officer. About 30 pieces of art are being exhibited. Among the exhibitions are John H. Elder's "Appomattox," a painting which was later the model for the Soldier's Monument at Alexandria; William L. Sheppard's self-portrait and other works, and paintings by Thomas and Robert Sully, noted portrait artists. Miss Julia Sully, Richmond art critic, spoke briefly.

New Jersey 'School' for Jurors 'Graduates' First Class of 218

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 22—An educational program for jurors became a fixture in the United States District Court here Jan. 19 when an enthusiastic class of 218 persons had been "graduated" after instruction on jury duty by Federal Judge William Clark. Most of the students were women.

Backed by the New Jersey League of Women Voters, the course given by Judge Clark was said to have been the first of its kind in America. So encouraged was Judge Clark by the response to his efforts to improve the quality of jury work in courts here that he said other classes would be held when there was a need.

Interest in the "school for jurors" was stimulated among New Jersey women by the fact that only last fall were they permitted to serve in Federal Court here. However, the school does not bar men, who represent a majority on the panel.

Topics treated by Judge Clark in his address, which occupied three hours Saturday morning, included a history of the institution of the jury, court procedure with reference to juries, proper conduct of jurors in carrying out their responsibilities and laws with respect to jury duty.

While no textbook was provided at the initial session held in Judge Clark's chambers, it was reported that publication of such a volume was contemplated by the League of Women Voters for distribution among prospective jurors.

"I hope that out of this school will come a better understanding and appreciation on the part of American citizens of what is expected of them as jurors," Judge Clark said. "At the same time, constructive suggestions from laymen will be welcomed, because sometimes common sense helps to indicate a way in which the administration of justice can be improved.

"It is to be hoped that through the schools a continuing and popular interest in the courts will develop, and that this tendency will correct the inclination of judicial organizations to become over-legalistic and removed from the realities of living."

War Moratorium Plan Is Urged By Byrd and Butler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Joint action by the English-speaking nations of the world to establish a six-months moratorium upon war and preparations for war was proposed here today in a statement signed by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., retired, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and of Columbia University.

The proposal is to be laid before President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, with the recommendation that co-operation be sought from other English-speaking countries in an invitation to all signatories of the Pact of Paris to join the movement, Dr. Butler announced.

Byrd Proposal

Admiral Byrd, aviator and explorer, was responsible for the suggestion that a halt be called to martial activities, and it was in response to a letter from him to the head of the Carnegie organization that Dr. Butler became a participant in the movement.

"There is every reason why the Government of the United States, having nearly 10 years ago signed the Pact of Paris, by which it renounced war as an instrument of national policy, should now invite the English-speaking peoples to unite with it in making the proposal," Dr. Butler said. "The English-speaking peoples have a distinct common interest in resisting all temptation to the great war which is so freely predicted, since, if that war comes, it will be their own fundamentl institutions—social, economic and political—which will be at stake.

In National Interest

"There will be no possible way by which they can avoid sharing in war's terrible and devastating effects. Any step and every step that will lead to its prevention is in our highest and most immediate national interest."

Admiral Byrd's interest in the problem of maintaining world peace was announced here on June 6, 1936, during a lecture following the conclusion of his last expedition to the South Pole. At that time, he promised to devote the remainder of his career to the cause of promoting peace among nations.

Since his declaration in favor of peace, Admiral Byrd has been lecturing and writing. The proposal made jointly with Dr. Butler was described as his first contribution publicly to the international peace movement and followed extensive study and contemplation of the world situation.

On Brink of War

"Many nations of Europe and Asia appear to be on the brink of war," he remarked in a letter to Dr. Butler. "Such a war, probably engulfing most of the major countries of the world, would shake civilization to its foundations, if not destroy it altogether.

"I believe war can and should be averted. I hereby suggest a plan that I believe is a simple and effective way to handle the present grave crisis. The plan is for the English-speaking nations, jointy and in the name of humanity, to propose a six months' moratorium upon war.

"The whole world would breathe a sigh of relief if this could be done. The armistice period of half a year would give the nations time to adjust the conflicting interests and quarrels that unless checked will lead inevitably to war."

Nutrition Survey in Britain Finds 500,000 Pupils Underfed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — More than 500,000 school children in England and Wales are underfed, it has been discovered as a result of an investigations, the results of which were recently announced by Sir Arthur MacNalty, chief medical officer of the Board of Education.

Considerable importance is attached to the findings in Sir Arthur's report. Farmers and those interested in increasing Britain's home production of good have found in them new ammunition to wage their campaign to rehabilitate agriculture. The Labor party has used them to start a new drive for better wages and particularly for higher benefits for unemployed.

It is revealed by the report that the number of free solid meals provided in the past year fell by 2,500,000, or 10 per cent less, as compared with the previous 12 months. This has led to a wide demand that provision of schools meals under the Education Acts should be made compulsory on all education authorities.

Differ on Methods

On the other hand, the whole idea of free meals at schools was declared wrong by Mr. T. G. Henderson, in his recent presidential address at the tenth annual meeting of the National Association of Head Teachers at St. Helens, Lancashire.

"The right place for the child to be fed," he said, "is at home, but thousands of families are too poor to give a proper diet. I look to the time when a proper system will be devised which will enable the poor people to have more purchasing power to provide good food for themselves and their children."

He claimed that for children to receive the full benefit of school instruction they must be well fed, and added, "Unfortunately, in thousands of cases this is denied them."

Results of Survey

The survey carried out in the schools showed:

		P.C.
Number of children examined	1,897,331	
Nutrition excellent	348,010	14.6
Normal	1,350,023	74.1
Slightly sub-normal	178,815	10.8
Bad	12,983	0.7

It is admitted, of course, that any exact form of measurement is not possible, owing to the difference in standards set in different schools.

Only one seventh of the children were classed as "excellent." This gives some idea of the additional food which might be consumed in order to bring nutrition up to a uniformly high level. Children in London and the south of England, as was expected, showed a higher average of nutrition than in the industrial north. Among the worst towns was Durham—"slightly subnormal" 19.8 per cent and "bad" 2.7 per cent. In Mountain Ash, Glamorgan, Wales, the number of "bad" cases was 8.4 per cent.

The report also contains criticism of the quality of free meals provided. It is shown that while many authorities make good arrangements and provide excellent meals of sufficient variety, in many cases there are serious faults, which include inadequacy, monotony or sloppiness.

Pension Muddle Awaits Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 22—Colorado's $45 a month old age pension plan, which was endorsed by both the state Democratic and Republican parties last year and which was voted on Nov. 3 as an amendment to the constitution by a heavy majority, has proved to be a political football.

On Jan. 15 the controversial law was placed before the Colorado Supreme Court. Upon its decision the state administration will be faced with either the probable withdrawal of federal old age assistance grants or the task of raising approximately $8,000,000 more than is now available to pay the $45 pension to some 27,000 persons.

Eleven Questions Posed

Gov. Teller Ammons submitted to the court 11 written questions as to whether the amendment was self-executing and if it violated any portion of the federal or state constitutions and automatically repealed existing state laws.

Until the court acts on the plan the state welfare board announced it would be unable to make allotments, as the federal social security board has temporarily withheld its January grants to the State.

Last summer both the Republican and Democratic state conventions voted to support the pension plan, which would give a minimum of $45 a month to all indigents over 60 years of age. This amount included the federal old-age grant.

Adds 14,000 to Rolls

But this is one of the points of dispute. Federal old-age funds are intended for those over 65 years of age, while the state measure that was passed specifies 60. This difference in age results in nearly 14,000 persons being added to the rolls.

Chief among those seeking to block the enactment of the pension plan, which is termed the most liberal in the nation, are the politicians who admittedly say they gained votes because their party supported the measure.

Those who were just placed in office are becoming fearful of the consequences of higher taxation which will be necessary if the pension plan is to be carried out to the letter. Also the measure as passed increased the percentage of funds to be taken from various sources which now supply the state old-age assistance grants.

Townsend Clubs Back Measure

Before the November election the amendment was backed by the National Annuity League, many of whose members are affiliated with Townsend clubs. Many described the measure as an entering wedge in Colorado for the Townsend plan of $200 monthly old age pensions, since $45 was set as a minimum limit and there was no maximum.

During 1936 the state old age pension funds, together with federal aid, averaged close to $25 a month.

Backers of the state plan in their quest of revenue to meet the pensions planned indirectly to put a strangle-hold on the present sales tax, which was passed as an emergency measure and which was scheduled to expire June 1, 1937. This was done by providing that 85 per cent of the sales tax should go into the old age pension fund and that the State Legislature could not repeal any tax that provided old age funds, unless it at the same time provided revenue of equal amount from another source.

Other Funds Face Cut

The pension plan also takes 85 per cent of the funds of the state welfare board in place of the 50 per cent of that fund which was previously devoted to old age pensions. Thus, funds now devoted to jobless relief, to the blind and to child welfare will be decreased if the measure is ruled legal.

If the pension law is ruled constitutional there is a possibility of a lengthy dispute with federal social security officials and their temporarily withdrawing their assistance.

Although Attorney General Byron Rogers received a letter from Frank Bane, executive officer of the social security board, stating that the federal board had not definitely closed the door to aiding Colorado even if the $45 pension law is upheld, he said, "whether the plan is approvable or not will depend on the terms of the plans, the provisions of the statutory law and administrative rules which form part of the plan, and upon interpretation of the constitutional provisions."

Mr. Bane also noted that no federal funds could be used for pensioners between 60 and 65 years of age, which is included in the amendment, as the Federal Social Security Act provides only for persons 65 years or older.

Attorney General Rogers recently ruled that the pension law was not self-enacting and consequently the state auditor could not begin to set aside funds the amendment allotted to pensions. Governor Ammons has asserted that demands are being made to the state auditor to set aside the funds despite the attorney general's ruling.

The amendment, as passed, stated that it was to become effective Jan. 1, 1937, and left to the State Assembly only the problems of establishing qualifications for the recipients.

North Carolina Budget Calls for $70,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 22—The North Carolina Legislature, now in session here, is faced with the task of raising $70,000,000 annually for the next two years, if the budget that has been recommended is adopted. Whatever happens, it is said, the budget must be balanced. With its credit now "gilt-edged," the State, it is insisted, will no longer increase its public debt without amortizing that already existing.

The feature of the administration of J. C. B. Ehringhaus, whose term as Governor has just expired, was that no "new money" was borrowed during the four years he served. In this record, he was credited with assistance by the State treasurer, Charles M. Johnson, who will be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1940.

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Czechs Hold Democratic Fort in Central Europe

Social demands of times met by efficiency in government. Full liberties of individual protected. Land reforms pushed.

Scene in Czech Capital
The River Moldau at Prague, With the Karls-Bridge at the Right

Whether Czechoslovakia's democracy can be preserved becomes a question of world importance as Europe's competing systems of government strive for supremacy. This small democracy lies directly in the path of opposing dictatorships, fascist on the west, and communist on the east. A staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has investigated the situation. He writes six articles. The first follows.

By J. E. Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Alone in dictatorial Central Europe, Czechoslovakia is holding fast to political, economic, and social democracy while forces of absolutism crush in from all sides without breaking the flexible democracy built by President-Emeritus Masaryk, and his successor, President Beneš.

Just as in the United States, Britain, France, and the Scandinavian countries, Czechoslovakian democracy is successfully withstanding absolutism by proving its own efficiency, its own ability to meet the social demands of the times.

Land-Owning Yeomen

Through land reforms, Czechoslovakia has built a new class of land-owning yeomen. Once these men toiled as lvirtual serfs for feuda landlords.

In step with social demands of the age, the Czechoslovakian democracy has enacted social legislation while retaining the essential liberties of the individual. The force of this example is not lost on peasants in neighboring countries where personal liberty has almost ceased, and where land reforms are still awaited under absolutist forms of government.

External Pressures

Yet for all her internal strength, a strength that remains impressive even after allowance is made for what President Beneš calls "a sea of problems," the future of Czechoslovakia's democracy may hang more on external than on internal events.

The force of this situation has been reflected in world headlines as Europe's diplomatic currents flowing against, but not over, this lone rock of democracy in Central Europe.

Those who have taken down their maps to inquire what has caused all the stir over Czechoslovakia, find a long narrow country squeezed in between Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, and Roumania. Geographically, the lines of potential conflict between fascist nations and communist Russia run straight across Czechoslovakia. Reports have persisted that Berlin is mapping a "next move" eastward across and engulfing the land of the Czechs and Slovaks.

Faced with these menaces of absolutism, Czechoslovakia can truly claim that it has been the only central European state and among the very few states on the continent which, since 1918, has shown steady and firm continuity in its social and economic policy—in its whole internal development.

While revolutions and putsches and various other forms of political unrest have caused neighboring states to pass from periods of communist menace to totalitarianism, while they have caused constitutional liberties to be abolished or altered beyond recognition, this state has remained firm in its liberal, democratic forms and ideals.

Despite the internal economic situation, Czechoslovakia has continued to make headway without outside help, even paying for the heavy expenditure on defense forces by its own labors. Such accomplishments in present-day Europe justify Czechoslovakia's claim to be a sound, firmly established state.

Building Foreign Service

Here is no sensation, but there certainly is romance for those who have the interpretative eye! A country which had lost its freedom for centuries turned after the World War to the task of building a state, modern as well as worthy of its national traditions.

Energy and hope were essential to the creation of a state which 17 years ago not only lacked diplomats and civil servants, but had not even the buildings in which to house them. It is true, that some Czechs had served in the former Austrian Administration, but, as for the diplomatic service, it used to be a joke in Prague that there was only one Czech pre-war diplomat.

Masaryk, the Founder

Democracy, its critics declare, suffers particularly from two failings —lack of good leadership and of continuity of tradition. This state can claim to have been saved such conditions up to the present, at any rate. From 1919 onward, Czechoslovakia was blessed with a great leader, Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, its founder and first President, the "father of his people," as he has often been called.

Dr. Masaryk has been a sure guide and wise counselor to his nation. His sense of justice and fair play, his high moral character and faithfulness to his ideals not only prevented many excesses which might well have darkened the early post war years in this land of mixed nationalities, but also enabled him to lay the foundation of this republic deep and firm.

Humility is one of his greatest characteristics. It enabled him to remove mountains. "By nature I am not a ruler," he has said, "but I know that the masses must be led. My method of leadership is not despotic, but more by way of suggestion. You can't get along without some form of parliament; two pairs of eyes are better than one."

Continued by Beneš

The far-sighted policy which Dr. Masaryk initiated is now continued by President Beneš, who had worked with his former professor during the war and was for 17 years his close associate as Foreign Minister. To the new President, the democratic tradition is as vital as to his predecessor.

"We have remained a democracy," he told the Sudetic Germans at Liberec (Reichenberg) last August, "and a democracy we shall continue to be, a democracy which rejects all measures of violence in internal policy, the suppression of personal liberty and of the free expression of public opinion, a democracy which solves the problems of internal politics with the aid of evolutionary methods, i. e., by way of compromise and the mutual agreement of all the constructive elements of nation and state."

International Path Followed

The help and inspiration given by Dr. Masaryk and Beneš have been all the more valuable since they have served to guide this nation-state into a much wider, more international path than would have otherwise been the case. For both these leaders are philosophers and to them the resurrected Czech nation is only justifiable as an extension of universal human freedom.

But even they would have been but voices crying in the wilderness had they not been ably supported by the best in the nation. The name of Anton Svehla, the sagacious former Prime Minister who steered a difficult coalition Parliament through very troubled waters for many years, is outstanding, but only one among many leaders whose co-operation enabled the State to maintain its equilibrium and increase its solidarity from year to year.

What the application of these democratic principles has meant practically in this republic, and what it means to present-day Europe will be shown in the following articles.

By a Staff Artist

Czechoslovakia Encircled by Dictatorships
Map Indicates Position of Post-War Republic Built Up by Ex-President Masaryk Whose Policies of Freedom Are Continued by President Beneš, in Relation to Totalitarian or Semi-Totalitarian States (Shaded)

Madrid Morale Found High In League Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 22—The morale in Madrid is found to be high, despite its long siege, in the report of the health mission sent by the League of Nations to investigate conditions.

The report, which runs to more than 15,000 words, sets forth that the state of health in the territory controlled by the Loyalists is satisfactory, "and appears to have been affected neither by the disturbances that have occurred nor by the accompanying movement of population."

The health experts found the Madrid populace well nourished, though a lack of meat was noted and a shortage of other foods predicted.

Motorbus Transport

The group of League experts has been visiting Madrid to see what measures could be taken to avoid epidemics and they have urged that the League arrange for a fleet of motorbuses to transport the civil population from the scene of the fighting.

A skirmish over conditions in Spain demonstrating how even the humanitarian aspects of the civil war have their political implications marked the opening phases of the League Council session here.

Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish delegate to the League, moved that the report of the health experts be inscribed on the agenda, whereupon Agustin Edwards of Chile immediately demurred because he thought he detected an attempt by Señor del Vayo to get control of thousands of Spanish refugees who have taken asylum in the Chilean and certain other South American Embassies of Madrid in accordance with arrangements which apply to practically no other capital in the world.

Insurgent Sympathies

Señor del Vayo similarly suspected that beneath Señor Edwards' solicitude for these refugees—all of whom are understood to be pro-Franco—lay a scheme not merely to get them out of Madrid but to pave the way for Chilean recognition of the Insurgent Government.

Dr. A. Costa du Rels of Bolivia and Alejandro Gastelu of Ecuador supported Señor Edwards while Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet delegate, stood by Señor del Vayo and it was left for Yvon Delbos of France to bring forward a compromise by which both sides retained the ability to renew the battle later. The experts' report and the question of asylum both therefore remain on the Council's Agenda.

Yesterday's meetings were wholly taken up with adoption of the rest of the Agenda—minus an item dealing with the future of unfortunate Assyrian refugees whom nobody seems to want, although they have been without homes ever since they joined the allies during the World War.

Nanking Offers Ultimatum To Rebellious Reds

NANKING, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Chinese Government yesterday gave the rebellious armies of the northwest three more days to choose between war or "terms."

Extension of an ultimatum deadline from midnight tonight until midnight Monday (11 a. m. Monday, eastern standard time) was believed in some quarters to foreshadow an amicable settlement.

The action, it was stated, "gives Gen. Yang Hu-chen's emissary, now in Nanking, an opportunity to present Yang's compromise plan to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek."

New Entente With Reds

Coincident with the time extension however, Government officials acused the mutinous General Yang of entering into new understandings with China's communist armies. They added:

"If the negotiations do not succeed by midnight, we are fully prepared to take any action on any scale."

At the same time reports here indicated that the revolution had spread from Shensi Province to Kansu and Tsinghai, threatening the safety of 38 Americans.

Unconfirmed reports said that the Government had rushed an airplane to Lanchow, capital of Kansu, in an effort to evacuate foreigners.

In Flight

Reports filtering in to the U. S. Embassy, from the outlying districts, however, indicated that many of them were fleeing to the comparative safety of the Yangtse valley.

They were believed traveling overland, making a tortuous way by muleback or on foot over the mountainous snow-covered trails in near zero cold.

A spokesman for the military authorities said that the leader of the rebellious armies at Sianfu in Shensi province, had been told to accept the Central Government's terms or the order would be given to attack across the narrow "no-man's land" in eastern Shensi.

Gen. Yang Hu-chen, he said, "has until midnight tonight to surrender, after which time we will begin forceful suppression."

Madrid Orders Evacuation Of Spanish Non-Combatants

MADRID, Jan. 22 (AP)—Defense authorities have given the civil population 72 hours to evacuate Madrid, permitting only those engaged in combat or public office to remain.

Those refusing to leave, the evacuation committee announced, "will be taken from their homes by designated authorities and removed."

Citizens were ordered to assemble at Garcia de Paredes street, designated the center of evacuation administration. To protect unoccupied homes against vandalism, Communists urged authorities to place a special watch.

As the defense junta pushed its evacuation plans, Madrid residents watched a spectacular aerial fight under cover of a thick mist that gave them relief from the fascist shelling.

Battle of Bombers

Government planes roared into the air to give battle to insurgent bombing planes after several projectiles had been loosed on the city. The aircraft droned in and out of thick, low-hanging clouds, their machine guns spitting steel, and the fascist machines finally sped away.

The mist hid targets from insurgent gunners and there was comparative quiet shortly after dark, when the defenders unlimbered some of their big guns, challenging the attackers to an artillery duel.

At Cerro de los Angeles, 8½ miles to the south, socialist militiamen idled in their trenches on the side of the hill from which the town takes its name—"The Hill of Angels" —while the government troops renamed "Red Hill" after they nearly took it from the insurgents.

Portugal Remains Firm In Support of Fascists; People Backing Salazar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—News received in official circles here today from Lisbon shows that a British subject arrested in connection with bomb outrages has been released, also that the Portuguese Government has a firm hold of the situation.

These outrages are claimed to be communistic in origin. They are regarded in Downing Street as mere sparks from the Spanish conflagration which are no more likely to start sympathetic fires among the Portuguese than was the case with what proved to be the easily suppressed anti-Salazar mutiny in naval vessels in Lisbon harbor last September.

That the Portuguese Premier, Dr. Oliviera Salazar, has no intention of changing his policy of sympathy with Gen. Francisco Franco and his fascist rebels is seen in the guarded nature of his recent reply to the British proposals for banning the "volunteer" movement—an activity which in Portugal's case is almost entirely hostile to the Spanish Popular Front. Letters received here by Portuguese residents in London confirm the view that in this Dr. Salazar can still count upon the general support at least among a majority of the employing classes in Portugal, where the efficiency of the present administration, whatever its other drawbacks, continues to be very favorably contrasted with that of the Government which it replaced.

Hindenburg Flights To U. S. Start May 3

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Nine scheduled flights for the airship Hindenburg between Frankfort or Friedrichshafen, Ger., and Lakehurst, N. J., this year were announced today by the Hamburg-American Line-North German Lloyd as agents for the zeppelin's operators, Deutsche Zeppelin Reederei.

Put in service between Europe and America last year, the Hindenburg will initiate its intercontinental "shuttle service" in 1937 on May 3. Other departures from Germany are scheduled for May 11 and 21, June 1, 11 and 22, July 2 and 13 and Aug. 3.

Departures from Lakehurst will be on May 6, 14 and 24, June 4, 14 and 25, July 5 and 16 and Aug. 6.

An indication that the nine round trips will not conclude the 1937 operations of the airship was given in the appended note that "later flights will be announced as soon as plans are completed abroad."

In 1936, the Hindenburg made flights to South America as well as to Lakehurst.

Western Australia Begins Year's Study Of Habits of Shags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The Fish and Game Society of Western Australia is again discussing the question as to whether the shag, with which the Swan river is so abundantly populated, is destructive of fish life. The question again came up in correspondence through an inquiry from a scientific society in Tasmania.

The curator of the museum, L. Glauert, made an interesting explanation to guide the secretary in his reply to the Tasmanian inquirer. The shags, which are so plentiful in the Swan river, said Mr. Glauert, are of four varieties, the large black cormorant, the little black cormorant, the large black and white cormorant, and the little black and white cormorant.

The large black cormorant is a destroyer of trout, and other acclimatized fish, but it is a rarity, compared with the frequency with which the other varieties appear in West Australian waters.

In order to ascertain whether the shags are destroyers of fish, an extended scheme had been introduced by which the food habits of the shags are to be analyzed. It is anticipated that the work will take about a year.

The result will be invaluable to state government authorities, in ascertaining the damage, if any, done by shags to the fishing industries carried on in river waters.

Japanese Whaling Operations Off Australia to Be Doubled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust.—The departure for the Antarctic of the Japanese factory ship, the Nisshin Maru, and her eight whale chasers was preceded by a reception tendered here by Capt. Kantaro Okamoto to about 80 Fremantle business men and their wives.

The occasion was in recognition of the many courtesies extended in Fremantle to the captain, the representatives of the whaling company and the members of the crews during their stay here. An inspection of the huge factory ship was permitted and at the banquet an exchange of felicitations made the event a memorable one.

Of great interest was the announcement made by Captain Okamoto, that his principals, the Taiyo Company, intended to duplicate the present fleet and equipment, and it was therefore anticipated that there would be regular and profitable visits from Japanese vessels to this port, which by its geographical position would be the headquarters, pending actual entry into the Antarctic.

The fleet carries a personnel of 315, including 30 officers and two Norwegian gunnery experts. Owned by the Great Ocean Whaling Company of Tokyo, the catch to be made by the fleet is estimated at 1600 whales and to yield 18,000 tons of oil.

This is the first venture by this company into Antarctic whaling, and it is significant that there is a representative of the Japanese Government aboard for the purpose of watching the operations from the point of view of growing national importance.

Regarded as one of the most modern of factory ships, the Nisshen Maru, with a draft of 34 feet, and a tonnage of 16,000, is of tanker construction and powered with one Diesel engine of 6000 horsepower, the whole being turned out from the Kowasaki Shipyards of Kobe in the record time of five months, and with a guaranteed speed of 14½ knots. The cost was £500,000.

The Nisshin Maru is expected to return to this port next March and proceed to Europe to deliver her whale oil in bulk, after handing over the chasers to a tender which is due to meet them here at the close of the season.

Perth YMCA Teams Win High Rating In Dominion Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The athletic teams of the Perth Y. M. C. A. are gaining a higher standard in the annual contests with teams of the other capital city branches of the association, according to the records received by W. E. Pickering, state secretary.

In the "A" grade Perth, with 2094 points covering a high jump, a standing broad jump, potato race, a standing hop, skip and jump, a fence vault and a low-bar snap, attained first place. Hobart was second with 2060 points.

In the "B" grade Hobart, with 1560 points was first and Perth third with 1141 points, Melbourne filling second position with 1507 points. In "C" grade Melbourne was first with 1855 points, Hobart second with 1660, and Pereth third with 1525.

In individual performances Perth "A" grade through F. Wildy gained highest individual aggregate with 405 points, Mr. Wildy at the same time holding the State's open 120-yard hurdling championship.

Allan Mackay of "C" grade, Perth, scored the highest individual aggregate with 362 points. H. Roberts of Perth in "C" grade set a record with 9 feet 2 inches for a low-bar snap.

As Commonwealth figures these are claimed by the gymnasium committee to be very promising for juniors.

Sunday Liquor Sale To Bring Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 22—Judge Frederick W. Coleman of the fifteenth judicial circuit, which includes Hanover county, has advised E. P. Simpkins, commonwealth attorney, that after Jan. 26 the Sunday sale of wine and beer in that county would bring prosecution. He said he felt that in view of the leniency that had been shown to wine and beer licensees it would be only air to give them warning. He said he would instruct a special grand jury to bring indictments against persons so charged. His action followed a protest by citizens from Hanover county.

It was assumed that Judge Coleman would take the same stand in the other counties of his circuit—Caroline, King George, Stafford and Spotsylvania. His action was similar to that recently taken by the late J. Boyd Sears in the thirteenth circuit, which includes the counties of Gloucester Mathews, King and Queen, King William and Middlesex.

On the occasion of Judge Sears's declaration, the ABC board notified all licensees of the action and warned them that arrest on a charge of violating the order would immediately bring them before the board on revocation of license proceedings whether or not they were convicted.

Several other counties have acted individually to stop the Sunday sale of beer and wine, and Commonwealth's Attorney T. Gray Haddon of Richmond will soon bring a case for trial to hustings court to test the law. An earlier test case failed to mature when Justice Folkes in Police Court failed to convict the licensee.

College Laborites In England Decry Militaristic Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Reference to "the growing militarization" of British universities was made in a resolution passed at the recent seventeenth annual conference of the University Labor Federation here. Delegates attended from 20 out of 25 universities.

It was the task of the socialists, the resolution held, to bring before the peace councils the need for mobilization of students against the Government's foreign policy, particularly in regard to Spain, and against the militarization mentioned.

Noting "the many rumors in circulation that the Government proposes to introduce conscription, openly or in a veiled form," another resolution proclaimed opposition of the "utmost vigor" to any such measures.

Loyalist and Rebel Planes In Battle Over Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 21 (AP)—Fascist and Socialist war planes sprayed each other with machine gun bullets in a fierce battle over Madrid today.

The insurgent planes dropped several bombs before they flew off toward the Government's defense trenches on the outskirts of the city.

The battle developed into a dog fight as the planes maneuvered for advantage in and out of heavy cloud banks.

They disappeared and re-emerged from the cloudy sky while the city's inhabitants watched them dive and climb, speed away and race back into the fray.

Before the mid-morning battle, there had been comparative quiet on the Madrid front.

A War Ministry communique said that socialist bombers raided the railroad station at Getafe, just south of Madrid, and bombed the church and hotel at Cerro de Los Angeles where the fascists recaptured the fortified "Hill of the Angels."

Waves Carry Mail Box From Lighthouse to Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Four letters in a small tin box were rescued from the waves near Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Wales, recently. Accompanying them was a note signed by the South Bishop Lighthouse keepers asking the finder to forward the letters, postage for which was enclosed, to their relatives.

The tin had drifted 15 miles from the Lighthouse to the beach in about 24 hours. Owing to rough weather, the mails had not been collected in the usual way.

Blind Minister Records 'Perfect Talking-Book'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A blind minister with a lilting country voice has completed for the National Institute for the Blind, the talking-book version of Thomas Hardy's novel "The Woodlanders."

He is the Rev. Arthur R. Lloyd of Swansea. Reading in two-hour spells from a Braille edition of the book, he completed his task, which ran to 32 slow-runnig gramophone disks, in a total time of 24 hours. The result is described as a "perfect talking-book." An extract was broadcast to listeners in one of the chief national programs.

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NORTH WESTERN UNION PACIFIC

Glass Shortage Slows Down Production in Auto Plants

DETROIT, Jan. 22 (AP)—Despite partial settlement of glass industry strikes, the shortage of that product affected motorcar manufacturing lines today.

The Chrysler Corporation closed the Detroit plants of its four divisions—Plymouth, De Soto, Dodge and Chrysler—until Monday, announcing that present sources were unable to supply sufficient glass to meet requirements of the five-day production week that has been in effect since Jan. 1. Approximately 50,000 workers were affected.

Claim Workers' Support

General Motors Corporation, its production blocked by strikes in a number of plants and by material shortages, issued a claim late today that 110,262 employees, representing 79 per cent of the total employment in 43 of its automotive plants, have protested against the interruption of operations.

The corporation said copies of some of the workers' petitions expressing satisfaction with present bargaining methods have been sent to President Roosevelt and to governors of some of the states affected. Other expressions of opposition were given in mass meetings, the statement issued here said.

To Speed Production

Motor industry observers said they expected settlement of the Pittsburg plate glass strike to open the way for replenishment of Chrysler and some other manufacturers' supplies by week after next.

At Pittsburgh Glen W. McCabe, president of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, made a charge denied by the company, that Libby-Owens-Ford at Toledo was "hedging" on a settlement of strikes affecting its 7000 employees "using the argument that General Motors is down flat, that General Motors is their big customer and that they do not need the glass anyway."

The glass workers and the United Automobile Workers of America whose strikers have resulted in idleness of 135,000 General Motors employees, have a "joint council" for discussion of strike moves. Both are members of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization.

No change was reported today in the situation at Flint, where the "sit-downers" held their posts and 2300 National Guardsmen held to their billets, prepared to maintain order in a city where nearly 38,000 General Motors workers are idle.

'Outlaw' Strike Ended In Akron Rubber Plant

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 22 (AP)—Operations were resumed today at the steel products plant of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company when the United Rubber Workers' Local voted to end a two-days tie-up of operations.

More than 700 persons had been idle for two days after a "sit-down" protest of two crane operators spread to approximately 100 workers. The cranemen had asked higher wages.

"The union's eexcutive board informed the men their sit-down was unauthorized," said L. S. Buckmaster, president of the Firestone local.

"The board declared flatly that there would be no negotiations with the company until they went back to work."

The vote to return to work came early today, after a three-hour closed meeting of the union, addressed by Mr. Buckmaster.

Hope for Settlement Of Strike Voiced By General Motors' Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Voicing confidence that the automobile workers' strike could be settled through negotiation, the high command of General Motors corporation assembled here today to confer on the company's policy following the collapse of a preliminary conference in Washington yesterday.

The corporation was expected to make public today a definite statement of its attitude toward the controversy with the United Automobile Workers union and the Committee for Industrial Organization led by John L. Lewis, but comment was reserved pending the conclusion of the meeting between Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation, and his chief aides here.

When Mr. Sloan arrived in New York from Washington this morning, he denied reports of having broken away bruptly from conferences initiated by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, after Mr. Lewis had suggested that President Roosevelt pay political debts by supporting the strikers' side of the controversy.

Repudiating statements that he had objected to the whole of Mr. Lewis's remarks, Mr. Sloan said:

"That was not the reason I left Washington. I did not make that statement."

With Mr. Sloan were W. S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of the corporation; Donaldson Brown, chairman of the finance committee, and John T. Smith, counsel, all of whom were to attend the conference.

Grant for Canadian Savant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The American Philosophical Society has awarded a grant of $1050 to Prof. Laurence Irving, professor of experimental biology at the University of Toronto, it was recently announced by President H. J. Cody of the university. The money will be used for payment of technical assistants, for apparatus and for animals. Professor Irving proposes to investigate the physiological adjustments of respiration in diving animals, examining the muskrat and beaver in particular.

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Wonders of Research: Bone Bridges

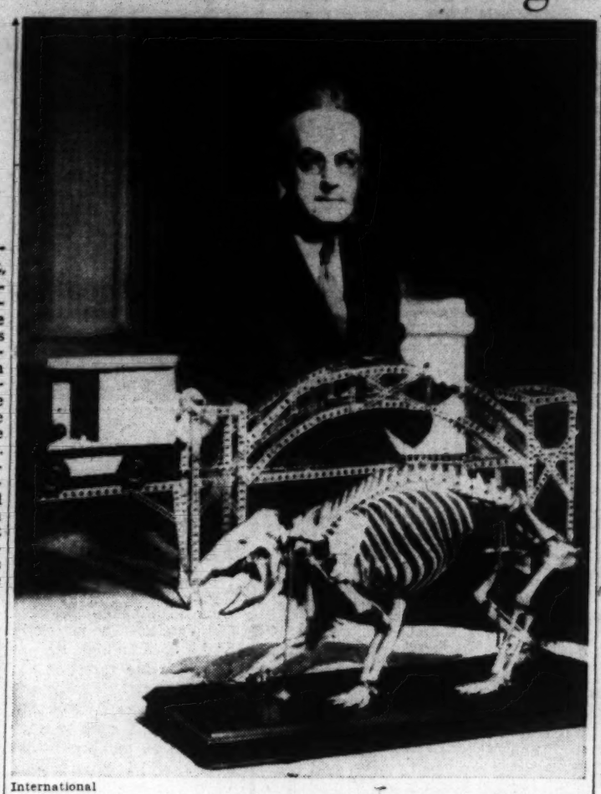
Knowledge of engineering found helpful to naturalists studying backboned creatures—Plants proved to grow strong on gymnastic exercises

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty years ago D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, Scottish zoologist, expounded the idea that an understanding of bridge engineering fundamentals would be of definite value to students of backboned animals and their bony framework. It remained, however, for Prof. William K. Gregory of the American Museum of Natural History to trace definitely the history of these "bridges that walk" and produce working models, now on exhibition.

Thompson pointed out that fundamentally the framework of four-footed animals might be interpreted as a kind of bridge, combined with a grappling apparatus somewhat like a steam-shovel. Professor Gregory holds that geologic history as told by fossiliferous rocks show the "grappling apparatus" to have preceded the bridge in the very earliest fishes. The beginning of the bridge, he asserts, was an elastic rod running along the back, around the checker-like segments of the backbone, which developed later. The "piers" of the bridge were first foreshadowed by paired "bilge keels," or projections from the lower part of the fish. The keels later developed into two pairs of stout, well-muscled paddles.

"When the air-breathing fishes began to wriggle out on the muddy flats, they used their paddles as primitive limbs. Eventually these were drawn under the body and true running became posssible. In certain forms, such as the running dinosaurs and birds, the bridge became pivoted on the rear piers, or hind limbs and a 'walking beam' or bipedal type developed."



International

Dr. William K. Gregory Comparing Quadruped's Skeleton With Bridge Framework

At American Museum of Natural History, Backbone of Wombat Is Shown to Resemble Steel Span; Legs, to Correspond to Piers; Head and Jaws, to Be Like a Steam Shovel

Seedlings Encouraged To Do Extra 'Work'

"John, have you walked the dog and fed the canary?" is an ordinary sensible question in itself; but what if a particularly meticulous wife should add—"Did you exercise the geranium and begonias?"

The reader may well be puzzled with this addition, but Prof. W. E. Burge, botanist at the University of Illinois, has described a series of weight-lifting exercises for seedlings which help them to develop into husky plants.

In his greenhouse experiments, Professor Burge has found that plants which were exercised daily and forced to keep strict training regulations, were able to perform 40 per cent more "work" by the end of the first 30 days' experiment, than non-enrollees. The exercises were accomplished by attaching tiny weights to the leaves of seedlings, causing the plants to strengthen their structure in response to the extra burden.

America and Orient Exchange Zoo Specimens

A strange expedition has left the United States shores for the Far East, where, on Sumatra and other East Indian islands, Dr. William M. Mann, director of the National Zoological Park in Washington will collect rare mammals and reptiles under the sponsorship of the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution.

But unlike most expeditions, this one starts out with a good-sized menagerie for baggage, thus reversing usual procedure. Dr. Mann explains that many animals common in American zoos are little known in the Far East. Hence, among his animal globe-trotters will be opossums, raccoons, mountain lions, jaguars, and perhaps a black bear or two. Familiar to American zoo patrons, these animals are as unusual in the Far East as aardvarks or zeekoes happen to be in the United States.

Dr. Mann will present these American animals as gifts to zoos in various Oriental cities. They will cause no depletion in America, however; for there is a surplus of these animals always available.

Moisture Found Plentiful East of Mississippi

The weather owes a large bill, payable in moisture to the United States, says J. B. Kincer of the Weather Bureau. The year 1936 left a deficit in rain and snowfall somewhat greater than that left in 1934, and in about the same areas—over practically all the interior of the country.

Precipitation maps for the two years show rainfall reaching normal only in the coast states, and not in all of both years. During the first two weeks of January, 1937, heavy rains in the East and a good deal of snow on the Great Plains and farther west has improved the moisture situation. "There is now ample soil moisture from the Mississippi eastward—too much in some areas," Mr. Kincer asserted.

Refrigeration Applied To feed for Animals

For a long time men have enjoyed green vegetables all the year around, first by cooking and canning, more lately by shipping and refrigeration.

Cattle and other farm stock are now to have the same benefits, through experiments proved successful in refrigerating alfalfa hay. Those same elements present in fresh fruits and vegetables are needed by farm animals too, explains Dr. Oscar Erf of Ohio State University, hence freshly cut alfalfa is put into airtight silos and packed with "dry ice."

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Light From Planets Varied by Their Clouds

Astronomers have known since the seventeenth century that many fixed stars show periodic or unperiodic variations in light intensity. However, measurements of light from the planets also gives astonishing variations which cannot be accounted for in the same way as the stars.

Light intensity from Mars and Saturn varies by about 35 per cent, but with no periodicity. Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune, on the other hand, increase and decrease at regular intervals, the length of time being 11.6 years for Jupiter, 8.4 years for Uranus and 21 years for Neptune. The variations amount to about 25 per cent

Says Dr. Wilhelm Becker of the Astrophysical Observatory, Potsdam, Ger., "Since the visible 'surface' of the planets in question, with the exception of Mars, consists of an 'envelope of clouds,' the observed phenomena may occur as follows:

"During a maximum, a light veil of clouds whose reflecting power is less than that of the surface of the planet beneath, begins to appear around the planet, gradually becoming more dense, with less and less reflecting power, until minimum brightness is reached. Apparently, during the minimum the heavy veil is rent in spots, thus exposing the brighter surface beneath and producing a white spot, such as was observed on Saturn."

Some astronomers have thought the variations in light reflected by planets to be due to variations in solar radiation, but if this were true, reasons Dr. Becker, all the planets would have minima and maxima at the same time. Similar variations are noted for the Earth as well, by observing the so-called "ashen moonlight," on the dark part of the moon, which is nothing more than "earthlight," or sunlight reflected to the moon by the Earth.

Roosevelt 'Rebukes' Lewis

(Continued from Page 1)

happens. That one development which presumably can still stay the course of the strike is direct intervention by President Roosevelt himself. But as yet there is no reason for expecting the President to intervene.

That Mr. Lewis considers such intervention remote was indicated when he ordered his strike lieutenants who have been participating in the peace negotiations with him here back to Detroit with a declaration that "labor is on the march" and that it is now a "fight to the finish."

Expects Roosevelt to Aid

Hopes born of many weary hours of conferences—which began Tuesday morning and ended here late yesterday evening — were finally blasted last night when John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., boldly told newspaper men here that he expected the Roosevelt Administration to repay its election debts to organized labor in "every legal way."

As soon as General Motors executives with whom Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has been conferring alternately with the C. I. O. strike leaders, learned of this declaration they summoned the press for the first time since they arrived here secretly Wednesray morning, announced it would be "useless" to carry on the discussions, and left Washington for New York.

The climax of the drama came swiftly and unexpectedly. Miss Perkins was in conference with the labor group early in the afternoon and then with General Motors, and permitted herself to express confidence that gains had been made in the direction of achieving a meeting on the issues involved in the strike.

Lewis Blocks Negotiations

Into this promising atmosphere Mr. Lewis' call on President Roosevelt for repayment of campaign debts broke with devastating effect. He obviously relished what he was doing. There has been a notable change in his manner and bearing since it was learned two days ago that the Pittsburgh Plate Glass strike had been settled. He is undoubtedly confident of his position now and believes that he can win the General Motors strike.

He had it in his power yesterday to bring about a resumption of arbitration conferences. All that was necessary was to agree to evacuation of two General Motors plants in Flint by sit-down strikers. A formula by which this would be accomplished with adequate safeguards to the strikers was beginning to take form. Then came his reminder of the fact some $400,000 of C. I. O. money went into the Roosevelt campaign funds during the election campaign.

Before departing Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, said that he and his colleagues would come back if President Roosevelt called them, but not otherwise.

The press conference with the General Motors officials was marked by unusual tension and asperity. They had read early press reports of Mr. Lewis' remarks, immediately took the position that it was "useless to discuss any further ideas we have," and turned their backs on the whole affair.

They refused to permit themselves to be quoted on their opening remarks about Mr. Lewis and finally drafted the following as their official answer:

"It was plain from Mr. Lewis' statement that it would be impossible to get the men (sit-down strikers) out of the closed plants, a condition precedent to reopening negotiations."

Cost of Strike

In the ensuing discussion Mr. Sloan and his colleagues stressed their concern over the wage losses which the strike was causing their workers. This is estimated at about $1,000,000 a day. They would not provide any estimate of the loss in profits to the company, however, other than to say that General Motors is now about 160,000 cars behind in its production schedule which would be "very difficult to make up." In financial circles this statement of 160,000 cars behind was said to mean a loss in profits of about $16,000,000.

Mr. Sloan expressed gratitude to Miss Perkins and Governor Murphy for their efforts to bring about a settlement and said he was hopeful that some peaceful settlement might be arranged, but made it quite clear that for the time being all negotiations were off—and the strike battle on.

Lewis' Statement

Mr. Lewis held his press conference earlier while the General Motors group was actually in conference with Miss Perkins. His reference to the Administration followed after a declaration that "this is no time for neutrality, no time for pussyfooting." Asked what he meant by this he explained as follows:

"For six months last year the 'economic royalties,' such as Sloan, the du Ponts and other members of the General Motors family, contributed their money and energy to drive the President—the Administration—out of the White House. The Administration asked labor to help repel this attack, and labor helped.

"The same 'economic royalists' now have their fangs in labor, and the people of this country now expect the Administration to do all it can in a legal way to help repel this same rapacious enemy.

Expects Government Aid

"We have so advised the Government representatives . . . . I expect this Administration to side with the workers when the workers are right. I gather that from the President's inaugural speech yesterday—to say nothing of the Madison Square Garden speech during the campaign."

As for the fate of the peace overtures, Mr. Lewis explained that the strikers were absolutely resolved that they would not evacuate the sit-down strikers.

"We refuse," he said, "to place ourselves again at the mercy of the perfidy of General Motors. . . . We are not again going to put ourselves in a position to be double-crossed." He insisted that they had been "double-crossed" when, having started to evacuate the plants, General Motors opened negotiations with the Flint Alliance.

Mr. Lewis' complete confidence in his position—in notable contrast to his attitude last week when it was obvious tht he realized himself to be in a difficult position—was made evident time and again during the conference. He referred with satisfaction to settlement of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass strike pointing out that this removed the possibility of Ford and Chrysler being forced to close down. He said that General Motors salesmen were "going over" to competitors "in order to have something to sell," and that there have been heavy cancellations of General Motors car orders by workers throughout the country.

To the oft-heard observation that the General Motors strike is too much for Mr. Lewis and the CIO, he replied:

"Nothing is farther from the truth. General Motors will be compelled to deal with the union. We are well aware that we are facing a united front, and the steel industry and certain bankers are insisting that General Motors fight to the finish. They don't care how much General Motors spends to lick us. But General Motors can't spend enough.

"After General Motors signs a contract we'll expect Mr. Ford and Mr. Chrysler to do a little collective bargaining also," he added reflectively.

Auto Strike Seen As First Step In 'Class Struggle'

(Continued from Page 1)

out the wishes of the large financial powers which own industry.

"Hence in reality the automobile strike and the other organizing campaigns of the C. I. O. constitute a struggle between the underpaid mass production workers and big accumulations of capital."

Union Views Differ

Within the automobile union there are several views of how labor can command a greater share in industrial profits. Some officials contemplate federal legislation. From his own experience in the coal miners' union, Mr. Germer believes that labor, similarly organized under the auspices of the C. I. O., will be able to obtain what it wants by its own effort.

"If the workers in the automobile industry are organized as we hope they will be," commented Mr. Germer in illustration, "either we will get more for our labor or the owners of the industry will get no cars made.

"The owners will simply be out of business if they do not want to give labor a greater reward.

Labor's Role in Industry

"This strike in General Motors proves the important role that labor can take in industry.

"What we ask of industry is a greater share of the wealth that labor creates—a more equitable distribution. That's our objective."

"We stress increased wages because industry affords a living standard that is too low—not that which comes up, as many authorities view it, to a standard considered American."

As to the difference between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. on wages, Mr. Germer remarked that while the A. F. of L. also strives for a larger portion of industry's proceeds, it is not with the broad social aim of lifting the underpaid masses.

"The A. F. of L. is controlled by a labor aristocracy of the highly skilled and highly paid crafts," he declared, "that has little regard for the unskilled and underpaid workers of industry.

"We are interested in the working class as a whole."

In objection to such criticism, A. F. of L. leaders usually protest that they have tried to organize the unskilled but have too often found them indifferent; hard to get and hold together, and that organized labor's funds were often none too great to take care of those workers more receptive to trade unionism.

Ability to Pay

There is also among officials of the automobile workers' union a notable feeling that industry should pay its workers, not according to a general and customary wage standard, but according it its ability. That is, the industry that makes a greater profit should correspondingly make a larger distribution of its earnings to its workers, and not alone to stockholders.

"The workers investing his life and labor in an industry is entitled to as good a living as the industry can afford," maintains Wyndham Mortimer, first vice-president of the United Automobile Workers.

"After all, what's the object of industry—to make profit or to build people?

Claim on Industry

"When a man puts in his years and energy, he has a definite claim on industry, just as much as the man who puts in his money as an investment.

"The old-line trade union doctrine is that of a 'fair day's' pay for a fair day's work."

"We go beyond that in believing that it would be desirable to base wages and salaries on the ability of an industry to earn."

Hotel Strike Accord Reached in Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 22 (AP)—A strike of more than 400 hotel service employees that began Dec. 21 with demands for wage adjustments and union recognition was settled today.

Charles S. Wilcox, attorney for the employers, said no contracts had been signed by employers, but a memorandum of understanding covering wage scales was submitted by them and accepted by the union. The agreement, Mr. Wilcox said, promised to re-employ all strikers, conceded the employees' right to join labor organizations of their own choice, and agreed to give preference to unionized workers when hiring extra help. The hotels refused a closed shop contract, however, Mr. Wilcox said.

Queen Mary's Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Queen Mary carried 41,000 passengers during her first season on the North Atlantic service from her first journey, May 27, 1936, to the end of the year.

Federal Intervention Urged To Settle Maritime Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Government labor conciliators declared flatly last night that further federal action would be necessary to end the maritime strike.

They made such a report to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins while San Francisco's Mayor, Angelo J. Rossi, called a conference today of state, city and county authorities to formulate demands that the Government intervene.

With the tie-up in its 84th day, the conciliators, E. P. Marsh and E. H. FitzGerald, said negotiations were "nearly at an end and could not result in complete agreements."

"We feel," said their statement, "that . . . public interest is paramount and that some action toward a speedy settlement of the disastrous controversy must be taken. . . .

"We have therefore advised Washington that we feel some further federal action must be taken."

Maritime Strike Cost On Pacific Coast Put At $10,000,000 a Day

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22—With negotiations for settlement of the expensive Pacific coast maritime strike bringing little hope of immediate resumption of water-borne traffic, the strike surpassed the 83-day record of the 1934 waterfront conflict on Jan. 20, and thereby became the longest maritime strike this country has experienced.

This tie-up is considered by labor leaders, employers and economists as one of the most costly labor disputes in the history of the country. It is estimated conservatively here that this strike, which began at midnight Oct. 29, 1936, is costing the San Francisco bay region something more than $4,000,000 a day, and the whole Pacific coast area between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 daily in business.

Strike Comparisons

The cost per day of the 1934 strike was believed to be well under those figures. Other contrasts with the 1934 strike are particularly noticeable:

The present strike, with 40,000 men out of work on th ewaterfront and on the seas and 236 ships idle, has had a more widespread effect on business and the general public, even though the 1934 dispute developed into a short general strike in San Francisco. One example of this was seen in the tremendous losses to merchants and wholesale fruit growers during the Christmas season, due to their inability to move goods.

No Violence in Strike

During the 1934 strike, "violence" seemed to be the password. This strike has seen no violence. In 1934 the employers time after time would decide to open up a dock or warehouse from which to remove cargo and the pickets and police would gather, resulting in bad feeling and violence. Two men were killed and the state militia was called out. This time the pickets have built small shacks along the Embarcadero in San Francisco, and order has been maintained by the unions' own police system, which is handled through the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, the union bargaining group.

Today there is no support of the strikers in the form of a general strike—nor is there any talk or agitation for such support. The local labor councils have, however, at several meetings pledged financial support of the striking employees.

This time the strike has taken on a national color. In 1934, the strike was only partially effective, even on the Pacific coast. But now the whole coast is bottled up tight and the strike has received support in the Gulf of Mexico ports as well as along the Atlantic seaboard.

In 1934, while the need for some kind of a labor relations board was admitted, little attempt was made to secure one. One thing that appears evident today is that this dispute has clearly shown the necessity for the establishment of such a board to handle maritime labor difficulties. Such a board, it is understood, is on the seventy-fifth congressional legislative calendar.

Federation Plan Grows

The present strike has also done much to speed up what was already the trend among maritime workers to organize on a national scale along the lines of labor leader John L. Lewis's industrial organization plan. The vigorous Harry R. Bridges, Pacific Coast longshore leader, has expressed on several occasions the opinion that this strike would result in the organization of a National Maritime Federation, based on the same idea as the Maritime Federation of the Pacific. This Pacific Coast federation is made up of the seven unions of maritime workers.

While workers and employers today are comparing the two strikes, the public is becoming more indignant over the slow-moving negotiations and continues to make insistent demands that the strike be ended immediately. Pressure is still being exerted for presidential intervention.

The President has previously expressed himself as reluctant to step in when the issues could be cleared up between the employers and union leaders themselves. The unions have not been averse to such action, however, and some of the shipowners have been reported to favor the plan, but the majority of them are believed to be of the opinion they would not fare as well as the unions should the Government take a hand.

Major issues still at stake are employment preference for licensed engine room and deck officers; an eight-hour day for cooks and stewards; continuation of present six-hour day, wage increases, preferential hiring for the longshoremen.

Cold and Snow Reported in West

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (AP)—Winter invaded the West yesterday. Snow fell for the first time in four years at Phoenix, Tucson and Yuma, Ariz. Elk City, Idaho, suffered from a temperature of 52 below. At the northwestern Montana camp of Ed Brandt, National League pitcher, the caretaker reported 70 below.

A week's cold siege was blamed for two fatalities in Montana, two in Colorado and one in northern California.

Smudgepots protected California citrus groves where crops worth $112,000,000 were harvested last year. Sub-freezing temperatures last night invaded the Imperial Valley where official agricultural sources estimated the recent damage from cold at $2,000,000. Freezing weather prevailed in southern California.

A blizzard in northern Arizona closed Highway 89 from Flagstaff to Utah. Flagstaff has been blanketed with 76 inches of snow since Christmas. Sub-zero recordings were general in Utah, Idaho and Montana. Slowly rising temperatures were forecast for the region.

Whether you travel for pleasure or business
Hotel and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor directs travelers to satisfactory transportation and accommodations — west, east, south, and north. Winter resorts in every clime, offering either snow-clad hills or sun-warmed sands, are at this time especially well represented in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Third Reich and the Press: Papers in Stronger Conformity To National Socialist Ideal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Though little has been heard about developments within the German press during the past year, slowly but surely it is being made to conform more closely to National Socialist cultural ideals.

This has been done through the ordinary economic method of buying up papers up and down the country, as they have found themselves in financial difficulties or have been offered for sale by their owners who have not found the work of printing and publishing very lucrative in recent years.

New Controlling Editors

Such newspapers have then either disappeared from circulation altogether, where they were considered a danger to the existence of a party newspaper which catered to the same area, or in other cases their staffs were impregnated with the right conception of journalism through the appointment of new controlling editors.

The pressure, financial or political, exerted from Berlin or Munich has been enough to place the whole of the press under orders of the press section of the Reich Chamber of Culture.

Enjoyed Special Position

Among the German newspapers which formerly held a high name for independent journalism the Berliner Tageblatt and the Frankfürter Zeitung were outstanding. These two press organs continued to enjoy a somewhat special position in the German press in the Third Reich. Both had international reputations and it was long felt that they could serve National Socialist propaganda in their own unobtrusive way.

This was the reason why in these newspapers a rather more liberal, less dependent attitude was often followed—with, it has often been said, the tacit support of business circles or some particular ministry which otherwise would have had no mouthpiece for its own opinion.

Tageblatt Now Co-ordinated

The Berliner Tageblatt has been completely "co-ordinated" with the recent retirement of Paul Scheffer from the chief editorship, to become its correspondent in Washington.

Erich Schwarzer, his successor, formerly associated with the Scherl Publishing House and more recently active in the work of reorganizing the German press, clearly indicated in his first editorial that the new policy of the paper would conform absolutely to National Socialist ideals.

"Mistakes are always inevitable in the work of a nation of 68,000,000," he writes, "but a people like the Germans, which is in a besieged fortress, cannot allow itself the luxury of arguing as to whether a measure shall be taken in this way or that. By such methods we were shipwrecked in the (last) war.

Pledge of Unreserved Support

"Hence it is neither wise nor heroic to juggle with words and pass sardonic remarks about certain measures or ideas of the state or the (National Socialist) Movement as is still occasionally the case with certain newspapers.

"In the Berliner Tageblatt we consider it our task for the new year to stand with both feet on the solid ground of realities and to surrender ourselves unreservedly to the Führer and his great reconstruction work.

"Thus do we serve all in nation and state, because only through the completion of this work can Germany be saved from the destructive bolshevist mud-flood (Schlammflut), which, as we have seen, seized hold of all those states and countries, where, as in Spain, the danger was not perceived in time.

Co-operators Needed

"This paper desires to be the mouthpiece of German interests and not the pale and poor representation of certain irresolute persons, who know not whither to look—forward into the new Germany, or backward and over the frontiers to those who are looking enviously and angrily at the new Germany which will, must and can help itself from its own strength.

"The present time needs fighters, co-operators, not stay-at-homes; we want to help all those who are interested in being shown the way. This we conceive to be the task of the Berliner Tageblatt, as it is or should be of all German newspapers."

Organizers at the Helm

This article may be regarded as the program which the Tageblatt will carry out to the letter under its new editor's control. Herr Scheffer, his predecessor, was outstanding as a writer. His wide experience as a foreign correspondent in Soviet Russia, the United States and England and his brilliant gifts had won for him a reputation beyond the German frontiers.

The writer now makes way for the organizer, for his successor has established his reputation rather as an organizer. He did much to build up the Berliner Nachtausgabe (afternoon edition) a few years ago and revealed his talent in the reorganization of the whole National Socialist party press throughout the Reich during the past two years.

It is understood that Herr Scheffer enjoys the fullest confidence of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, who is the final arbiter in all press questions.

Other Changes Rumored

Regarding the Frankfürter Zeitung, report of changes in editorship have been current for some time past. The paper has been attacked on many occasions by the Schwarze Korps, the weekly organ of the Blackshirts (S. S.) and it is generally agreed that only strong pressure from certain influential circles has enabled it to continue under its present editorship.

What will happen in the future is still uncertain. The experiment with the Berliner Tageblatt may first be tested before anything is done with the Frankfürter Zeitung or the other remaining few "bourgeois" or moderate organs, like the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Nothing "Between the Lines"

The time when it was possible to "read between the lines" in some of the principal newspapers is fast passing away. There is nothing there to read. The German press today contains either what the Government wants it to contain or nothing.

Whatever reorganization of the German press is brought about, it is doubtful whether the financial position of these newspapers will increase very much in the near future.

Advertising brings in very little to the funds of most newspapers in Germany today (nor did it in pre-National Socialist days, to anything like the amount in Anglo-Saxon countries). The result is that the principal newspapers have to be subsidized by banks or industry or from the public purse.

Atlas Shirt Strike

LAFOLETTE, Tenn., Jan. 22 (AP)—Demanding union recognition, shorter hours and more wages, nearly all of the 400 employees of the Atlas Shirt Company here went on a strike yesterday, forcing it to close. Pickets carried banners announcing "we are creating a new NRA."

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Alight

General Electric

View From West Portal of Yerba Buena Tunnel With San Francisco in the Background

Fire Fighters Have Unions But Do Not Authorize Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—The firemen's union will never have a sit-down strike. Not because the International Association of Fire Fighters thinks that such a strike would make things too hot for the members, but simply because all strikes are outlawed by the union's constitution.

A union without strikes? Yes, there are plenty of them. But simply not having a strike doesn't get these unions much free advertising. So the lack of strikes goes unheralded. But the fact is that most of the unions of governmental employees do not approve this mode of action.

The Fire Fighters reached a decision in this matter after a strike of their local at Salt Lake City in 1925. The union lost prestige through that strike, it is recalled by governmental authorities here, and soon after, they state, an amendment to their constitution was adopted forbidding the use of this weapon in the future.

The Attitude They Take

"We shall not strike or take active part in any sympathetic strikes as our position is peculiar to most organized workers, as we are formed to protect the life and property of communities in case of fire or other serious hazards," states an article in the Fire Fighters fundamental law. This rule is taken very seriously, the fire fighters report. Last October the International Association revoked the charter of a local in a large city in western Canada, not for striking, but merely for taking a vote on the question of a strike.

The International Association of Fire Fighters is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and is reported to have that organization's approval of its non-strike position. Public opinion, crystallized by the Boston police strike of 1919, is strongly against strikes by public service employees, it is reported by W. E. Mosher and J. D. Kingsley, authors of a new publication, Public Personnel Administration.

Public welfare, they say, demands the uninterrupted operation of the postal service, of police and fire protection, of the water supply. But if strikes are outlawed by union rule and public opinion, say these authors, then it is only justice for the employer, whether it be a municipality or the Federal Government, to be willing to adjust grievances amicably.

Whether unions of fire department employees are desirable was debated at a recent meeting of the International City Managers' Association. Some managers opposed them, others took the opposite position.

One manager reported that his city "deemed it to be inimical to the interests of the fire department that they should be under the direction or control of outside organizations which might destroy their full loyalty and allegiance to the fire department in so serious an operation." In this city the firemen gave up their union charter after the matter was taken to court.

Help, Not Hindrance

Another manager reported, however, that after 15 years' experience with unionized firemen he was quite satisfied he could say that the organization had been a help in legislative matters in the city and in no instance a hindrance. C. A. Dykstra, Cincinnati's city manager, said he agreed that "these organizations cause no difficulty."

The opinion of the impartial student of government in this panel discussion was stated by Professor Mosher, director of the school of citizenship of Syracuse University:

"Under the Wagner Labor Relations Act an employer is bound to give the employees a chance to organize and to elect whether they will have representation through a 'company union' or affiliate with a national organization. Should this not apply to public employees as well?"

New Bridge Over Oakland Bay Cuts Night Accidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22—Sodium vapor lights installed on the newly built San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge have transferred the structure into a golden ribbon of light by night and minimized accident dangers, according to a report by E. R. Cato, chief of the California State Highway Patrol.

Made public by General Electric engineers who designed the safety lighting for the bridge, the statement reads: "It has been our observation that the sodium lights in use on the bridge have practically deadened the glaring lights from approaching cars. To date, we have not experienced an accident on this structure, where the largest traffic volume has bee nhandled of any locality in California. The ability to see in fog, both day and night, has unquestionably reduced to a minimum, the hazards of driving attributable to low visibility."

Mr. Cato explained that C. H. Purcell, chief bridge engineer, has given careful thought to every possible safety factor which could be built into the bridge and its approaches. On the Sunday following the opening of the bridge, 100 cars per minute passed through the toll gates. Now the traffic has settled to what is apparently a steady average rate of 35 cars a minute.

General Electric engineers consider this the most important installation of modern highway lighting yet made. It is generally recognized by traffic experts as bringing to the fore the whole question of night illumination in regard to safety factors. Many hold that the next two or three years will determine future state policies with regard to highway illumination versus individual headlight illumination.

The upper deck of the 10-mile bridge with six high-speed traffic lanes, is lighted by 10,000-lumen sodium lamps, spaced 150 feet apart, opposite, and mounted on steel standards 25 feet from the roadway.

U. S. Is 'At Home' to Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—One of Japan's few women writers, Miss Yoshiko Yamamuro, is touring the United States in an effort to shed a new light on the American home for her Japanese readers.

According to Miss Yamamuro, the Japanese have received a distorted impression of Americans' home life from the motion pictures. She hopes she will be able to give them a more nearly correct conception.

It has come to the point in Japan where persons "amusing themselves too gaily" are spoken of as "Americanized," Miss Yamamuro reveals.

On her stops at Pasadena, Boston, New York, Washington and Chicago, Miss Yamamuro is making a special effort to visit typical American homes in which there are young children and a wholesome atmosphere of comradeship among the various members of the family.

She believes that Americans might learn something from Japanese housewives who for thousands of years have looked upon housekeeping as an art, while her own folk can take lessons from the new world in the elimination of drudgery. Many Japanese women, she said, still believe it is necessary to clean their whole house from top to bottom twice a day.

Because Japanese notables have been known to forget their families entirely, Miss Yamamuro sent back stories from Washington showing how statesmen here combine official and family life. She chose as her model the family of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

To improve the position of the housewife in Japan, her magazine, the Fujin-no-Tomo, or Women's Friend, has set up a special organization for them which furnishes them with information in much the same way the United States bureau of home economics does in this country.

Miss Yamamuro is the daughter of Gumpei Yamamuro, territorial commissioner of the Salvation Army in Japan. A convert to Christianity, Commissioner Yamamuro was decorated by the Emperor in 1924. He is the author of the "Common People's Gospel," which has been widely circulated in Japan.

North Carolina Plans Safe Driving Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Courses in safe driving will be given in the public schools of North Carolina, it was announced here by Arthur Fulk, state director of highway safety. The decision to give these courses followed conferences between Mr. Fulk and Dr. J. Henry Highsmith, director of instructional service of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Quotes From Congress

Constitution Not a Strait-Jacket—Beware of Intimidation—Lincoln and the Constitution—Has Emergency Ended or Not?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Representative James F. O'Connor (D), Montana: The Constitution was never designed to be a straitjacket in which the American people, for generations to come, would have to be like a corpse.

Representative E. E. Cox (D), Georgia: Let not the fear of popular ill-will establish tis empire over the conscience of men and stifle the impulse for expression of honest opinion. Let men bring their politics under the approval of their informed judgment and in accord with their true character, and with this dope we will have laws that are expressive of human needs and the demands of justice.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R), New York: I say as a liberal Republican that this is not only a novel doctrine, this is not only a new doctrine, but it is a revolutionary, unlawful, and a monstrous doctrine put forth by the President of the United States in which he tells the Supreme Court "not to mind the context of the Constitution but look and see what the people back home want."

Representative John R. Murdock (D), Arizona: May I recall to you that President Lincoln certainly felt that property rights were held higher than human rights, and there was a time when our great emancipator President held to the view that the higher law was being disregarded by too close an interpretation of the Constitution of the United States.

Rep. Robert Luce (R), Massachusetts: The law you are amending, like sundry other of the New Deal laws based on emergency need, gave the President power to end its life when he might declare the emergency ended. The President has made no such declaration in the case of any temporary law, so far as I am informed. If he thinks the depression is over, why does he not use his power so to proclaim? In asking two years more for this law, can it be that he thinks we have before us two years more of distress? Depressions ordinarily have run their course in three or four years.

Representative James W. Mott (R), Oregon: I am not objecting to reducing the gold content of the dollar. Perhaps it ought to be reduced. But if that is so then the Congress should reduce it by law. The Congress has no right to give the President discretionary authority to reduce it by decree or proclamation. That is a direct surrender of legislative power by the Congress to the President, which the Constitution forbids.

Senator Morris Sheppard (D), Texas: No matter what type of law has been enacted since repeal by the states or by the Federal Government, the basic consideration appears to have been the collection of liquor revenues, with slight regard for social consequences. In the mad scramble for tax receipts social considerations are being ignored.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D), Virginia: More new jobs have been created since 1933 than during the first century of the nation's existence, and even now we are still adding at the rate of nearly 100 new employees for each day in every month. In 1916 our total annual cost of government, including interest on the public debt, was $1,000,000,000. The interest on our public debt alone is now nearly as great as the total cost of government in 1916.

Kindness to Animals Supported in London As Agency of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A Fellowship of Faithful Friends here is endeavoring to forge a "sounder, saner and stronger bond than now exists between creatures and mankind."

In the humane treatment of animals, the fellowship holds, lies a vital factor in the elimination of war and the lessening of unemployment.

Both these evils, it says, will flourish until each and every one has learned to appreciate the true value of living, until the strong are ready and willing to use their strength in helping the weak instead of dominating and suppressing them.

Animals, being so entirely at the mercy of man, it is through them first that this harmonious state of affairs can be brought about, according to this organization.

'Wovvusgororadoo' Asks Youthful Somerset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—English is almost an unknown tongue in country schools in Somersetshire, Mr. A. Goodliffe, headmaster of the grammar school, Taunton, told this year's annual meeting of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters here.

"My point," he said, "is that practically all our instruction has first to be translated mentally into the vernacular, and it is a great victory for our schools that Smith minor, who, not remembering what his homework is, asks the school captain, 'Wovvusgorradoo!' is the same boy who, a few years later, is asked to compare the literary styles of Ruskin and Carlyle."

Ore Carriers Ordered

FREMANTLE, W. Aust. — The Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Ltd., is doing its bit in assisting the British shipbuilding trade. Two new 7900-ton ore carriers are being built at Port Glasgow by Messrs. Lithgows.

British Aquarium Owner Returns 500 Fish to Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEYMOUTH, Eng.—More than 500 fish from Portland Aquarium were returned to the sea recently as the result of an auction here.

The proprietor who was closing down the aquarium, put the fish up for auction. No bids were received until a local diver offered £1 provided the fish were put back into the sea. The offer was accepted and willing helpers netted into baths conger eels, bass, gray mullet, whiting, wrasse, skate, crabs and prawns and carried them over the beach to the sea.

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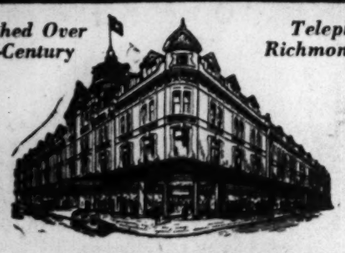
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Rise of Japanese Liberalism Seen in Arms-Cost Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 22—Japan's first seven-league stride back toward liberalism and a conciliatory foreign policy appears to be emerging from the crisis which has rocked the Hirota Cabinet to its foundations and forced a two-day suspension of the Diet.

Not since 1931 have opponents of the dominant army dared to raise their voices in criticism of mounting military costs as they are now doing. Each successive budget, with its staggering arms burden, has been criticized, but the current chorus of dissent takes on a new note of returning power.

Liberals More Confident

This revived confidence of the liberals builds on solid foundations. It expresses the growing national unrest over economic results of a military policy which is not showing dividends.

The immediate object of attack is the Hirota Cabinet, but the attack is aimed at the military, semi-fascist policy which has brought heavy tax rises, defeats in diplomacy, and a questionable future.

Shidehara Policy

Japan's current crisis cuts across the main lines of internal and external relations since days of the conciliatory "Shidehara policy." This policy was developed by Baron Shidehara during his terms as Foreign Minister.

First from 1924 to 1927, and later after the "positive" policy of Baron Tanaka had embroiled Japan in foreign complications similar to those now prevailing, Baron Shidehara promoted conciliation.

Toward China he used the minimum of armed force. The policy was not weak, but sought to achieve Japan's national interests through trade and conciliation.

Japanese Prestige Rose

Although the Shidehara policy benefited Japan economically and diplomatically, it at last gave way before the advocates of armed force and direct action.

While the kindly baron ruled Japan's foreign relations, Japan largely escaped the anti-foreign boycotts which were leveled against Great Britain and other powers. Japanese prestige throughout the world also rose to new heights. Japan was known as a friend of peace.

Change in Attitude

This favorable situation sustained its first major shock when the Tanaka influence came into the Foreign Office in April, 1927. Critics of the Shidehara policy claimed it had exposed Japan to abuse in China, and especially in Manchuria.

The Nanking and Hankow incifrom taking strong action when her interests were being menaced by rioting Chinese, gave to the militarists their strongest talking points.

Yet Japan soon was to learn that taking the sword did not mean the solution of her problems. Under Baron Tanaka, freer rein was given to the various advocates of strong action, from out-and-out imperialists to the army leaders who sought a "first line of defense" in Manchuria.

Whether Baron Tanaka is the author of a memorandum attributed to him in this period, or whether the document is a forgery, the fact remains that Japan since his day has fallen under the control of a policy of expansion on the continent of Asia. This was the main theme of the memorandum.

Japan came slowly, however, to full support for a policy of the drawn sword. Baron Shidehara, representing the Minseito party, returned to the Foreign Ministry in July, 1929.

The Manchurian Crisis

Affairs in China had become so strained that conciliation was far more difficult than when he had left office two years before. The Manchurian crisis was already on the way, with Chinese engaged in active anti-Japanese measures. They were building parallel railways to sap the Japanese South Manchuria Railway's trade, and incidents were multiplying.

Baron Shidehara sought in vain to reverse the vicious circle of hostilities which had been set in motion. The militarists were feeling their power; the aims, if not the text, of the Tanaka memorandum were in the ascendant; and on Sept. 18, 1931, the Mukden incident torpedoed Sino-Japanese friendship. At the time, Japan began to lose her once honored place among the friends of peace.

dents, in which Japan refrained

While Japan's actions in the ensuing two years blackened the Island Empire's world reputation, neither the Japanese people nor the civilian government was wholly to blame. The militarists, especially the young officers in the field, forced Tokyo's hand.

While the people generally were swept behind the military chariot in the enthusiasm of a promised solution for economic and population problems, there remained at all times a considerable body of opinion which distrusted the way of the sword.

Internal unrest was reflected in a series of assassinations. In May, 1932, Prime Minister Inukai was slain. A military uprising of February, 1936, brought the murder of Finance Minister Korekiyo Takahashi, former Premier Makoto Saito, Gen. Jotaro Watanabe, and others.

It was in March following the last named military coup that Prime Minister Hirota assumed office. At first more liberal than the militarists, he had to bow to the army's wishes in selection of his Cabinet. Since then, his administration has become identified with the Fascist and imperialist leanings of the militarists. The Cabinet's present difficulties arise from this alliance. The aroused liberal elements apparently are turning back toward some policy closer to that of Baron Shidehara.

New Jersey Eases Pay Roll Tax Filing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22—A month's additional time has been allowed by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission to employers in New Jersey to establish their status as contributors to the unemployment compensation fund and to make first payments.

In rulings promulgated today, the commission directed that the final date for filing initial status reports by employers be extended from next Monday to Feb. 25. The 1936 pay roll tax, based upon 10.8 per cent of December pay rolls, will be due March 1, rather than Feb. 1, as originally fixed. Payments of the federal portion of the tax, one tenth of 1 per cent, were extended by sanction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to March 31.

All New Jersey employers of eight or more workers are, with few exceptions, subject to the compensation law and must pay tax, which will be 2 per cent of pay rolls in 1937 and 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter. About 180,000 employers in the State are being circularized to determine which of them are subject to the law.

Washington Sees Japan Uneasy On Anti-Red Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21— The apologetic air in the address of Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, to the Imperial Diet, in discussing the German-Japanese agreement, was taken here as a significant sign that Japan is uncomfortable at the general international effects of that entente.

The section regarding China was interpreted as certainly no stiffer, and probably considerably less minatory, than has come to be usual, particularly in the air of relief at the conclusion of the Chiang Kai-shek "kidnaping" incident.

Other Relations

The need of improving Japanese relations with Great Britain, as recognized by Mr. Arita, is taken as important here, as well as the references to trade difficulties with Australia and India. Affecting the United States (in the Philippines) and Great Britain alike, was the statement that the Japanese Government was desirous of establishing closer economic relations with countries in the South Seas, and the defensive addition that: "Although there are those who misunderstand, or even attempt to discredit our intentions, we entertain no agressive designs, but only seek to promote our trade and join efforts with those countries in the development of natural resources through the furtherance of peaceful and friendly relations."

Raw Materials

Mr. Arita's estimate that trade barriers are moderating, and his reference to "solution of the now seriously discussed problem of redistribution of natural resources," were taken to fit closely with the Roosevelt-Hull trade program. The question of raw materials is definitely in the air here, the establishment of a League Committee is regarded as important, constituting a major overture to Japan, which Mr. Arita has not failed to perceive and grasp.

Finally, observers find it significant that the Japanese Foreign Minister refers to the internal problems of Japan as well as its external ones, as "complex and delicate."

Post Office Holds Carnival

Courtesy United Air Lines

Celebrators Lending Hand to Airmail Official

Load of Letters Put Aboard Plane in Southern California

Film Stars Boom Air Mail Service Correspondence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Adoption of air mail for correspondence by film stars and society folk adds to the reason why this city is a large user of airway communication and why it stands second to New York in the amount of poundage it originates. A southern California Airmail celebration has brought to public notice the growth of the air mail service and made plain what its popularity has come to be with letter writers.

"Airline travel is doing much today to weld eastern and western social circles," comments Lenora King Berry, editor of Southwest Blue Book, which covers such fashionable spots as Beverly Hills, Pasadena, and Santa Barbara. "Air mail is playing a part in speeding up exchange of letters, announcements and invitations. I do not hesitate to say that it is absolutely correct to use air mail for all types of social correspondence.

Yellow Stamp

"For instance, the best practice requires that engagement, wedding and birth announcements be received by all friend on the same day. With air mail giving 24-hour service to every part of the country, many white formal envelopes now arrive with the yellow air-mail stamp in the corner."

Filmdom has become so accustomed to using air mail that some persons have a hard time remembering not to use it on local letters!

Ann Sothern, R. K. O. star, uses air mail to answer her fan letters. "I feel that anyone who writes complimenting my work deserves a speedy answer," she smiles.

With the Bennett family scattered all over the face of the earth, Joan Bennett chimes in with: "I find the only way I can keep track of them is to use air mail."

Says Irene Dunn: "Pictures keep me in Hollywood a great part of the year; while the business of my husband, Dr. Francis Griffin, keeps him in New York. Consequently, both of us know the air-mail schedules down to the minute."

Russia and Back

Anna Sten, Russian actress, finds she can now correspond weekly with her relatives in the Soviet Union, by using a combination of American air schedules and the Hindenburg's trans-Atlantic service.

The upward trend of air mail use originating here was confirmed by William Edmonds, post office executive, who pointed out that the motion picture colony, southland social communities and business firms with headquarters in Los Angeles account for 625,505 pounds of air mail sent i nthe six months beginning last May. In May, the gross was 97,202 pounds, and the amount grew steadily each month, with October recording 109,150 pounds.

"Lettergrams," Mr. Edmonds remarked, "are becoming popular; for a 16-cent stamp gets a one-ounce air-mail letter by special delivery to New York within 17 hours after it leaves either Union Air Terminal in Burbank or Grand Central Airport in Glendale."

WELI and WNBC Play Dual Role In Connecticut

With Monitor Newscasters

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Located close to the Gothic spires of Yale University, WELI has an admirable set of call letters. The announcement "E-L-I," booming out of a listener's loudspeaker, serves to remind him of New Haven's collegiate associations. Far more appropriate are they than the "E-L-I"—for the ELIot telephone exchange—which Harvard students must dial to phone their friends at Cambridge, Mass.

But appropriate call-letters are minor matters to a radiocasting station. WELI has more important business, and usually it is two-fold business, for WELI is only "half the story." The other half is station WNBC at New Britain, Conn., which with WELI constitute the Connecticut Broadcasting System.

Connecticut's Seventh

WNBC, the earlier of the two, became Connecticut's seventh radio station on July 15, 1935. Although it is hardly 18 months old now, it has already kept its "high fidelity" transmitter busy with programs designed to make it truly "New Britain's own."

Its special features department is designed to gear the station co-operatively with local civic enterprises. This department has arranged programs with the American Red Cross, the public schools and the American Legion. And there have been co-operative programs with the YWCA, the Chamber of Commerce and many local churches.

A direct line hook-up connects WNBC with WELI at New Haven. WELI made its debut on Oct. 10, 1935, and celebrated a formal opening 10 days later, with New Haven and State officials, the Yale University band and glee club in attendance.

Given Simultaneously

Through this direct hook-up the system's chief programs are delivered simultaneously over both stations, although each station has its own announcers, continuity writers, technicians and musical directors. The "Monitor Views the News" is a simultaneous feature of both stations. Just now it is radiocast at 11 a. m. weekdays, except Saturday.

WELI reports that, in its opinion, "this news service is one of the best and most nearly unprejudiced obtainable." The news is given by Malcolm Parker, program director of WELI.

Both WELI and WNBC are owned by the City Broadcasting Corporation, with Patrick J. Goode as president. Originally WELI was managed by Richard W. Davis, whose training for radio began in a public speaking course at the University of Alabama. Mr. Davis has since then worked in dramatics and program direction at WAPI, Birmingham, Ala., WBZA and WMAS at Springfield, Mass.

Manager of WNBC

Mr. Davis is now manager of WNBC in New Britain, and James T. Milne, until recently chief announcer at WICC, Bridgeport, has taken over WELI's management.

Malcolm Parker who is chief announcer and program director at WELI, serves a double role in that he can also do a neat "fill-in" job as a baritone soloist. At WNBC Harold Goodwin, who began his radio career as a vocalist and instrumentalist over WBZ in 1929 at the tender age of 16, is now program director.

WELI operates on a frequency of 900 kilocycles, with a power of 500 watts, and WNBC operates on a frequency of 1380 kilocycles, with a power of 250 watts.

This is article number 29 in the series. The next article appears on Monday, Jan. 25.

Continued Rains Add to Ravages In Flooded Area

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today he would send a message to Congress early next week on natural resources, dealing with water conservation, among other things.

By the Associated Press

Rescue efforts were redoubled in intensity today as fresh rains caused new crests of flood to sweep down the already swollen rivers. Every agency of private, civic, state and federal authorities strained to the task of evacuating populations without loss of life, and finding temporary asylum for the homeless.

Ohio Breaks Levee

The Works Progress Administration at Washington said it had diverted about 8000 workers to rescue and relief duty in a dozen flood-stricken states.

Forty-seven coast guard boats were reported at work in the disaster zone.

The National Red Cross opened five new headquarters to handle flood relief in Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

Capitol Hill also watched the situation. Chairman Whittington (D) of Mississippi, of the House Flood Control Committee, said the current floods "emphasize the imperative necessity for adequate appropriations "to implement the Omnibus Flood Control Act," passed by the last Congress."

Funds should be provided, he said, to permit completion of all the projects in last year's Mississippi Flood Control Act," including the Eudora Floodway and the flood control works along the Yazoo river system."

The Ohio poured through a broken levee at Lawrenceburg, Ind., driving 7000 residents to high ground. It forced officials of Portsmouth, Ohio, to flood the business and residential districts purposely to save a million dollar sea wall. Some 13,000 of Portsmouth's 50,000 dwellers fled to hilltops.

At Cincinnati the Ohio reached a stage of 70 feet today and meteorologist W. C. Devereaux predicted a probable crest between 71 and 72 feet for tonight or Saturday.

A forecast for colder weather, with continued light rains and probable sleet and snow flurries and temperatures of 20 degrees, brought hope that the rise in the river would halt soon.

The Ohio's silt-laden waters barred more than 50,000 from their homes in Ohio and 15,000 in Indiana. Illinois, Kentucky, Arkarisas, Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Missouri contributed to an estimated national refugee total of 80,000 in 10 flood-harassed states. Rivers menaced other homes in Louisiana and Mississippi.

The number of known flood deaths stood at eight, including three in Illinois, two in West Virginia, one each in Mississippi, Pennsylvania and Ohio. At least 25 persons leaped safely to shallow water when a ferry boat sank at Portsmouth.

10,000 Romeless

Hamilton county, Ohio, had more than 10,000 homeless, and Cincinnati, located in that county, faced estimated property damage of $1,000,000. Flood waters blocked firemen, while fire destroyed a Baltimore & Ohio railroad warehouse. Elsewhere in the nation's flood centers the property loss was uncalculated.

At Aurora, Ind., flood waters disabled waterworks machinery, leaving only 250,000 gallons, or a three-days' supply, available in an untouched tank. Three Indiana towns —Tory, Tell City and Cannelton—were without electricity. So were Hawesville, Hardinsburg, Cloverport, Lewisport and Irvington in Kentucky.

The Red Cross called for more relief equipment in Indiana and special trains rushed supplies to stricken areas.

Pittsburgh Flood Rises

Waters eddied into the "golden triangle" at Pittsburgh today with no signs of a halt to a steadily rising tide.

At a stage of nearly 30 feet the waters rolled into the lowest parts of the many million dollar business center of this industrial city.

As they crept along the low streets, W. S. Brotzman, United States weather observer, predicted three feet more of flood waters by tomorrow.

Heavy rains and the Mississippi river's rising threat added to the troubles of residents in flood-stricken areas of southeast Missouri and northeastern Arkansas.

On the east, United States Army engineers warned 1500 persons by radio last night to evacuate their homes in the Bird's Point-New Madrid floodway south of Cairo, Ill., because of the Mississippi's steady rise.

Section of U. S. Chamber Backs Hull on Trade Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—One phalanx of American business stood shoulder to shoulder with the Administration today in urging continuation of authority in President Roosevelt to negotiate trade treaties, as a road to prosperity and peace. It was the foreign trade section of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

In behalf of this group, James S. Carson, speaking for James A. Farrell, chairman of the foreign commerce committee of the chamber, said:

"The program of our Secretary of State, to promote a return to a healthy functioning of foreign trade, and to remove obstacles and discriminations, has had the hearty approval of foreign traders and others in the United States and among business groups in many foreign nations."

Sayre Warns of Low Wages

Also appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee, Frances B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, warned that cutting off foreign trade "means starvation wages and growing unemployment for more industries." He told the committee that domestic prosperity cannot be obtained until security is regained for export markets.

"If orderly processes of trade break down as a means for securing the ready exchange of goods and the distribution of the necessary raw materials of the world," Mr. Sayre said, "conquest and the march to imperialism become well nigh irresistible. Economic nationalism and its corollary, imperialistic expansion, alike lead to perpetual conflict.

Must Liberalize Policy

"America must, therefore, reach out toward liberal trade policies, such as the trade agreements program, not only because increased trade means increased profits, but because it is the only sure foundation upon which to build for world peace."

Mr. Sayre said that the country would face "violent dislocation" economically unless it could export its surplus production.

Broad business endorsement was given the program by Mr. Carson when he said:

"The Chambers of Commerce and trade associations constituting the membership of our organization have long supported not only the general principle of promoting foreign trade but also the specific principle of carrying forward such promotion through tariff bargaining.

Says Trade Was Freed

"As in any matter where tariffs are concerned there have been some who have felt that too great concessions have been made in our American tariff, and others who claimed there were too small concessions on the part of the foreign negotiations.

"Of one thing, however, I am convinced, and that is that the net effect of our Administration's negotiations has been to reverse the economic thinking that was leading toward a still further strangling of international commerce.

Recent Improvement

He added:

"In recent months there has been a definite improvement and liberalization in the regulations applying to opportunity for hearings. In the administration of the act, may I repeat again the suggestions I have made, namely: a conscious effort on the part of the Government to bring affected American industries more intimately into their confidence; all possible advancement of the present plan for eliminating briefs upon items that cannot possibly come within the scope of the particular negotiation; the prompt application of escape clauses to cases warranting them; the inclusion in trade agreements of safeguards against the use by foreign countries of exchange and other devices to negative the benefits granted under trade agreements, and a strict application of the principle of not granting generalized concessions to countries discriminating against American trade."

"It is necessary to keep in mind the important psychological effect of having the United States, the world's leading exporter and next to the world's leading importer, make to all nations a standing offer of willingness to sit around the table, not merely to discuss but to act in the direction of the mutual improvement of each others' economic well-being."

Senate Approves Renaming of Farley To Cabinet Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt renominated James A. Farley as Postmaster General today and the Senate quickly confirmed him. The nomination was approved by unanimous consent without being referred to committee.

The Senate also confirmed the nominations of Charles Edison, son of the inventor, as assistant Secretary of the Navy, and of Admiral William D. Leahy as Chief of Naval Operations.

The nomination of Brig. Gen. Thomas Holcomb as Maj. Gen. commandant of the Marine Corps for four years also was confirmed.

The President sent a number of other nominations to the Senate which were referred to committees.

Under the law, the President is required to name his Postmaster General at the start of a new Administration because the latter's term is co-extensive with that of the Chief Executive. He is not required to renominate any other Cabinet members.

Job-Pension Changes Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Simplification of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Act by eliminating unessential records and modifying others to reduce clerical operations was recommended here today by the New York State Employers' Conference. Savings of $1,500,000 a year could be made through reform of the act, it was said.

The conference brought together 200 employer representatives said to represent 90 per cent of the insured workers in New York State, or one third of the State's 5,000,000 persons listed as gainfully employed. Changes in both the federal and state social security laws were proposed.

Elimination of the distinction between manual and non-manual laborers was proposed in a report adopted unanimously by the convention, of which T. J. Mahoney, associate counsel of the Borden Company, was chairman. The conference also sought modification of the tax base so that it would apply to the first $3000 earned by an employee rather than to the first $2600.

Other Recommendations

Other recommendations were that benefits be provided in cases of partial unemployment, and that the special limits on benefits for seasonal and part-time employees should be discontinued.

To eliminate the accumulation of huge financial reserves, a change in the federal security system placing it upon a "pay-as-you-go" basis was proposed.

The proposed method of financing the insurance payments would provide for an annual tax of 1 per cent of earnings levied alike upon employer and employee for five years, after which the system would continue upon an actual basis. The reserve accumulated during the first five years would be the safety factor to give stability to the program, Mr. Mahoney said.

Use Security Data

Simplification of the records would involve making use of the old age security program data for unemployment insurance, thus removing the necessity for employers to keep detailed separate accounts. Copies or extracts from the quarterly report to the Federal Government would be supplied the state government.

"The present provisions are so involved that few employees can understand their rights or check the calculation of their own benefits," according to the report. "Simplification in the calculation of benefits will benefit the employee, since it will permit prompt payment of benefits when due."

Bulgaria Expands Cultural Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—During the past year more than 6000 structures of various kinds were put up for public use in Bulgaria. Most were built by the state and were comparatively small. But among them were 137 schools, 48 gymnasiums for games and athletic exercises, 35 public baths, 31 churches, 50 cultural centers or "people's homes," and 23 village libraries or reading rooms.

Because of economic difficulties, progress in Bulgaria is slow, but still wherever one travels in the country one is struck by the many improvements.

Politically, there is much instability and discord in the country, but cultural progress makes brave headway.

Lisbon Bombings Laid To Red Agitators

LISBON, Port., Jan. 21 (AP)—The Ministry of War was bombed today in a renewal of terrorism which started last night, causing heavy damage to Government buildings in the Portuguese capital.

Police began an immediate round-up of communist agitators who, they declared, were responsible for the explosions.

Guards were thrown around the German and Italian Legations while other lines of police guarded Government offices and public utilities.

After three bombings yesterday, the terrorism was started again shortly after midnight. One bomb exploded near tanks of an oil refinery inside the city.

Another slightly damaged the tower of the National Broadcasting Station at Barcarena, on the outskirts. A third was reported near Moscavide, 15 miles from Lisbon, near ammunition depots.

One Englishman and 13 other men and women who were near the former Spanish Consulate when a bomb exploded there last night were detained by police.

56 Strikers Are Arrested For Copeland Bill Protest

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 22 (AP)—A mass protest against the Copeland bill, which seamen claim is "breaking" the maritime strike, landed 56 strikers before a special session of Police Court yesterday and left them tenants, overnight at least, of the city jail.

Every police radio car in the city was dispatched to the sea service bureau of the United States Shipping Board, where the 56 men were arrested on a police charge of "failing to move on."

Justice Clyde H. Jacob held a special session of Police Court, fined each of the men $5 and on motion of Defense Attorney Ernest S. Merrill fixed appeal bonds at $25.

Later, Attorney Merrill appeared before Judge R. B. Spindle Jr. in Corporation Court No. 1 to announce that he was unable to post the bond required. As a result, the 56 strikers went to the city jail to await the outcome of their attorney's maneuvers.

Confessed Murderer Of Trooper Gets 'Life'

MONROE, Mich., Jan. 22 (AP)—Alcide (Frenchy) Benoit, confessed slayer of State Policeman Richards F. Hammond, was sentenced to life imprisonment in Southern Michigan Prison today after he pleaded guilty to a first degree murder charge. Circuit Judge G. Arthur Rathbun imposed the sentence after hearing from Sheriff Joseph Bairley and State Police Sergeant Orva Jackson details of the confession Benoit made after his arrest Wednesday night. The judge also talked with Benoit in his chambers.

Benoit listened to the sentence, then he asked if it might be changed to the Marquette Branch Prison. He did not explain his request. The judge replied that he probably would be transferred to the Marquette Prison, but that the sentence would stand.

Benoit, arrested by Trooper Hammond on a charge of abducting a Detroit automobile salesman, overpowered the trooper while en route to a police station, killed him and left his body handcuffed to a mail box post where it was found Wednesday morning. He was captured after a 20-hour manhunt by officers of three states.

Line of Demarcation

The line between the estates of William Penn and Lord Baltimore, established by Jeremiah Dixon and Charles Mason, became a century later the dividing line between slave states and free states.

Line Waits All Night To Buy Miami Beach Lots

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Buyers who stood in line all night bought 32 lots of business property, placed on sale for the first time yesterday for $350,000. Then, recognizing the scene outside the real estate office as similar in appearance to those of 1925, the buyers, the sellers and the city's $25,000 publicity agents rushed out assurances that this was not another boom.

A dozen brokers, each acting for a number of clients, composed the overnight queue and as many more joined them before the company opened its doors. The selling company announced last Sunday buyers would be accommodated in the order in which they reached the office.

Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

restrictions, also financial assistance and some arrangement concerning access to raw materials—all linked to an agreement to end the present race and to conclude an arms limitations convention.

Mr. Eden is understood to have approved the gist of Premier Blum's proposals at their meeting here Wednesday when the British Foreign Secretary passed through Paris en route to Geneva.

As to the U. S.

Just how far American participation would go is not known, but in well-informed circles here the opinion prevails that so far the United States Government has done no more than signify its desire to see the arms race checked and international trade revived by bringing Germany back into the world circuit.

The question of colonies is known to have been discussed in Berlin by M. François-Poncet and Baron von Neurath, but the exact basis of the French proposals on this point is not known. France is willing to consider transferring certain mandated territory to Germany if the Reich were to return to the League, but the British attitude on the colonial problem is believed to be still uncertain.

Ottawa's Defense Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 21—Omission of any reference to a defense program in the Throne Speech and apparent reluctance on the part of the King Government to formulate an empire policy in respect to war have aroused Conservative senators to vigorous denunciation. "My greatest fear," declared Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader in the Upper Chamber, "is that no defense policy of any kind is very seriously planned."

There could be no such thing as a separate defense policy for Canada in the face of the present world situation, he asserted, and consideration should be immediately given to some working arrangement for defense of the Empire as a whole.

"If there is one thing certain in this modern world," said Senator Meighen, "it is that the first line of defense for Canada and for the whole of the North American continent is the British Empire itself." Should not the same considerations that moved Britain as to France also move Canada in maintaining the strength of Britain for the defense of the Dominion, he asked.

He had little patience with those who pointed to the United States republic and suggested there was a Monroe Doctrine and Canadians could shelter themselves under its wings. This doctrine did not apply to Canada, but if it did, and it were invoked, Canada, in fact if not in law, would be made "an adjunct of the American republic."

Senator Dandurand, Government leader, defending Government defense policies, thought that Canada should go about her task of modernizing her military establishment and protecting her shores in a sane way. Since the World War, he said, Canada, like many other countries, had been living largely on credit, as was shown by the country's financial situation. "Having that in view," he continued, "must we assume obligations today on the hypothesis that we, as well as the United States, will be drawn into a general cataclysm?" He believed in a policy of home defense at the present time, and, as he had in the time of Sir Wilfred Laurier, believed in a Canadian navy which would assume its share of the responsibility of defending our coasts.

Senators Ballantyne, Lynch-Staunton and Haig and other Conservative senators (constituting a majority) are strongly backing their leader in his demand for an empire rather than for a national defense policy.

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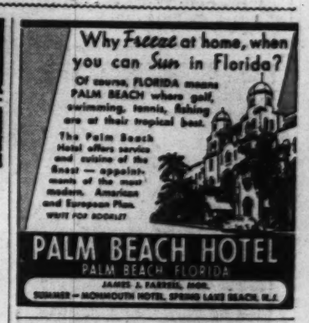
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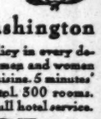

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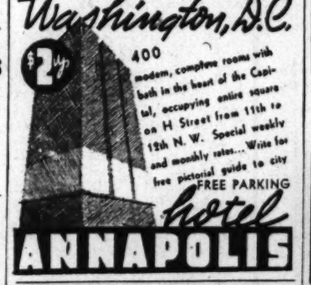

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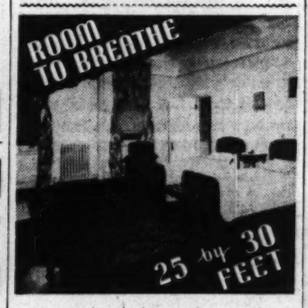

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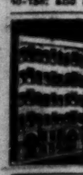

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The Home Forum

A Voyage Remembered

THIS is the season when summer vacations are at their best. Closing the doors against a sharp wind, settling in by the fire, we savor two vacations at once: last year's and next year's. The one is enhanced by memory, the other by anticipation; and both, reviewed from a prosaic winter hearth, have a story-book quality. Can these be things that once happened, or will happen, to us?

For instance, did we, a few short months ago, wade in through shallow water to a dark beach and there meet—not a man Friday, but a whole colony of new friends? Did we—but fireside tales should begin at the beginning.

* * *

WE DID NOT know it at the time, but stepping into that sailboat was like going through the looking-glass. We were to see familiar objects from a new angle, to discover for the first time an unknown side to the country round us,—the side that turns away from the motor routes, toward the river.

Before we were half a mile from home, the face of things became so vivid, so completely new to us, that we might have been exploring some distant waterway. Here above us was a great bridge we had often crossed by automobile. But could it be the same? That bridge was a highway, from which one caught only glimpses of soaring cables above and of shadowed water below. This vast network, strikingly foreshortened as we tilted our faces up to it, was exciting, intricately beautiful. Our mainsail stretched high and white in the sun; but it was only a small taut finger pointing, as we looked far up through patterned steel to pinnacles of cable. Cars scurried over the bridge, not seeing us at all, not seeing anything but macadam and the fickle winking of red and green lights. We would be there, too, another day. But now we were leaning with the wind, coming in under the bridge smoothly, letting the harried little tugs pull away from us.

Docks and wharves rose sheerly on either side. Over and beyond them was a crowded city we knew well. But we could see only occasional loiterers on the pilings, and little knots of commuters huddled in by the ferry slips. The rest was water, with vessels large and small moving upon it. Crews leaned over railings or through portholes to wave at us, and we waved back—greetings we would never have exchanged on the road, at the wheels of automobiles or trucks.

* * *

BY SLOW DEGREES, tacking from one side of the river to the other, we made our way downstream. As the afternoon wore on, the shores became green and silent, there were fewer piers, and the busy water traffic of the harbor was left behind. Here there were small cottage colonies and here, too, were the first of the houseboats tied up or anchored in snug inlets, their tiny railed decks leaning crookedly, threads of smoke rising from cookstoves now busy with supper.

When sunset came, it was cloudy and smouldering, with the sky all steel gray and scarlet, with the air growing colder; we pulled on our slickers and waited. The rain was not long coming. Suddenly the wind fell off and the river was pitted with drops—a cold metallic gray it was now, a rippling sheet of water over which we made almost no headway.

We had planned to tie up for the night at a dock farther down river, but the stiff adverse winds had put us behind schedule, and we had now to find another landing-place. We scanned the shore through binoculars in the waning light. There! A little way ahead was what looked like a dock with one or two boats tied up to it, a few houses where we might hope to find directions to a night's lodging. Still there was no wind, and the men of our party were obliged to bring out the sixteen-foot oars and pull for land.

It was a slow business. Before the shore was within hailing distance, black rain-filled darkness had overtaken us and our running lights glowed in the bow. We soon saw that we had missed the pier by some distance, but there were lights on the bluff above us, and we decided to anchor and wade ashore at the little beach we were nearing.

* * *

TYING ON OUR shoes in the darkness of that beach, we had to remind ourselves that this was no desert island, no exciting place at all, but a spot very near home. A flashlight bobbing down the bluff gave us a start, and we half expected to be addressed in a foreign tongue by the dim figures that confronted us; but, instead, there were friendly offers of help in plain English. So completely had we stepped into our roles as wayfaring sailors that we did not think how fantastic we must seem, appearing on that strip of sand with our ducks and slickers thoroughly wet, our mast dipping and rising evenly out in the river. We followed our new acquaintances gratefully up the bluff, where a settlement of resort cottages clung.

So it was that we found ourselves in a friendly little kitchen, surrounded by our hosts and their interested neighbors, eating great satisfying sandwiches and luxuriating in dry clothes brought from our protected luggage in the boat. It was plain they thought our escapade a strange one, but there was a wistful note, too, in their assurances that it was "just like a movie."

* * *

HERE, IN THE peaceful firelit room, we almost agree with them. Did we really set out that next morning with a large crowd of vacationists watching us from the shore? The sky was brilliant blue, broken by dazzling puffs of cloud; the river was ruffled into whitecaps by a brisk wind; the air was washed and sweet. We try to recapture that moment when the sail rolled out and caught the wind and we were on our way again. But even the lovely dipping motion of the boat seems incredible now—like a half-forgotten dream of flight. Excitedly we turn our thoughts to the summer that is coming, when the dream will come true again, and perhaps other dreams as well. Who knows what adventures will yield up their rich memories next winter, by a singing fire?

A. L. C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PENCIL PORTRAIT OF A MAN BY LUCAS VAN LEYDEN: *In the Cabinet des Dessins in the Louvre, Paris*

There Is Music in Oxford

THOUGH he be as earless in respect of melody as was Charles Lamb, a man cannot escape music, and the reminders of music, if he comes to Oxford.

He slips into the hall of Oriel College, and sees gazing down upon him from the further wall a huge portrait of Edward II, magnificent in a long robe of blue. On closer examination, however, it is not at the visitor that the royal Founder is discovered to be looking; it is on the minstrel's gallery opposite that his eyes are fixed.

As the traveler looks at the great two-handed sword over which the picture is hung, the modest chime of St. Mary's on the other side of the High, followed by the deeper and more solemn note of Merton, reminds him that, although women were not admitted to the university until comparatively recent times, there have been bells in Oxford for many centuries. And, if he stands under Wren's tower at Christ Church, at five minutes after nine in the evening, when Great Tom is booming out his traditional hundred and one strokes, the very stones in the pavement throbbing in the tremendous and imperious surge of the melody, it is an experience he will not quickly forget.

* * *

WANDERING ROUND THE quads of Magdalen and the House, lingering at their chapel doors, the voices of their choirs floating out on the still summer air, or sharpened and etherealized by the nip of winter, he will encounter music of a quieter, more devotional type, which is moulded to a secular purpose in the weekly concerts of Balliol. Of an autumn evening, passing by the Sheldonian, he can hear the Bach Choir practising one of the Chorales. What composer, he may well ask, could be more suitable to Oxford? Oxford is a university whose disciplinary authorities are accompanied about the streets by four bowler-hatted gentlemen known as bull dogs; and even bull dogs have their bark. In other places, we may hope, our visitor would be ashamed of such a pun. But in Oxford he is unrepentant. Oxford, that home of lost causes, is the home of puns also. The archetype of all puns, the foundation-member of that great family, is recounted by Charles Lamb. And it first appeared in the High Street at Oxford. A man was going down that famous road, carrying a hare. He was stopped by someone who asked him the preposterous, but unanswerable question: "Is that thine own hare, or a wig?"

* * *

NOR, IF ONE dips into Oxford history, is there any more escape from music than in Oxford geography. Anthony Wood is the great repository of Oxford gossip, and there is a thread of music running through all his work. Though he lived in a city whose normal life was interrupted by all the alarms and excursions of the Civil War, there were regular music meetings in the house of William Ellis, the organist of St. Johns'. "If," says Wood, "he had missed the weekly meetings . . . he could not well enjoy himself all the week after."

Music may, in fact, be taken as the supreme, the enduring, symbol of the harmony of Oxford; though, if you prefer to see the essence of the place expressed in its lovely and lasting buildings, I shall have no quarrel with you. Is not architecture "frozen music"?

H. H.

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Pegasus Reflects

SOON are the strong bright pinions shed
Who stands too long at crib.
I rise at best ungarlanded,
The steel spur to my rib.

Let pastured nags amuse, delight,
No foam need fleck their curb.
My province is the star-filled night,
My peril to disturb,

To bring unease like lightning, where
No inspiration hides.
Beauty is born of the upper air,
But brave be he who rides.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

A Handful of Charcoal

THE spring thaw, always late upon this plateau, is over. And no longer frost-hardened is the crust of the plain upon which two small mounds are surrounded by telltale potsherds, brought up by burrowing animals, or exposed by erosion, and played with by modern Damghan's small children. It is not yet dawn. A feathery greyness obscures the town and the mountains. But already forming beyond the second mound, a dark mass palpitates and gives off a human hum. . . . Rose and amber, the mountains loom against vaporous clouds which will dissolve into rain upon the semi-tropical Caspian area, lying beyond. Like a sun-worshipper the Director of the Expedition raises his hand. The palpitating mass breaks into two hundred villagers who, calling upon Allah, rush forward; two hundred men desperate for work, some of whom have already walked ten miles in the dark. . . . Picks and shovels are dispensed from the motor-truck. And clouds of dust billow above the lower mound. The Expedition's second season of digging has begun. . . .

At two the heat is still intense. But the digging is resumed. Three additional walls, once tempered with straw like Damghan's walls, are uncovered. The four uncovered walls are the four walls of a one-room house which was ten feet square and whose single door opened to the south, away from the stormy north. Set against a side wall a primitive fireplace is found. The bulging cheek of a vessel appears. Working with surgeon's scalpel and a camel's-hair brush, the Director uncovers a grey pottery vessel upon a hard earth floor.

At five the air is fresh with night's approaching chill. The men, of whom many will not reach home until long after dark, are dismissed. Where the mound was there are the rudiments of zigzag walls, the walls of a nest of small mud houses from which—during a brief spell of twelve hours—hundreds of centuries of dust have been lifted. What manner of prehistoric folk dwelt in these huts? And for what reason did they abandon their settlement? The mute ruins offer no answers. For stripped by their departing owners or looted by others, the houses were emptied before their decay. Therefore the earth has yielded up nothing of any importance. . . . It has yielded up little more than one small room of whose occupant or occupants nothing can be said other than that he or she or they possessed a grey pottery vessel which, crude in quality and form, is assumed to be older than the vessels of the "grey pottery folk" by whom the folk of the early painted-pottery civilization were absorbed. But there is about the room a pathetic look of sudden flight. For a handful of charcoal is scattered upon the primitive hearth. And a trickle of charcoal leads to the pot which, its nether side in fragments, lies as if it had been hastily seized from the fire and dropped, halfway between the hearth and the door, still blocked by forty centuries of dust.—CAROLINE SINGER and CYRUS LEROY BALDRIDGE, in "Half the World Is Isfahan." (New York: Oxford.)

So Much for Sunday

WE WERE all more afraid of Father on Sunday than on any other day of the week. He was larger and more silent then. Father could laugh loudly enough, he could even play, on weekdays, but not on Sundays and neither could we children. After breakfast Father would summon me to the library. He would want to know everything which I had done and learned during the week, and then would talk to me on some interesting subject on which I suspect he had prepared himself the night before. Perhaps it would be Mr. Darwin's Theory of Evolution, or again a snatch of Roman History. When all this was over, Mother and the girls and Father and I would mount in the carryall for the ride to the Church at Milton Corners. The hour and a half at Church was a period of complete quiescence and, must I say it frankly, an interval of such boredom as I have never known since.

You must have felt it too, Rhodora, because I remember you across the aisle, and I remember that Church smell. What made it, do you suppose? I think it had something to do with the building which had been closed during the week. There was that aura rising from pew cushions and hymn books mingling with the scent of flowers about the pulpit and lavender and camphor from the clothing of the congregation. Do you remember how the silk dresses rustled when everyone stood up with a sound something like leaves in autumn?—without the wildness of the leaves. Do you remember the hats and bustles? I used to wish that Mr. Pettingill would not keep making us jump up to sing the hymns and make responses. Every time we were comfortably settled it would be his pleasure to make us move. Then there was a period of standing close to Mother's skirts, but not so close as to step on them, while all the dark people of the grown-up world stood talking. Then there was the drive home again, and Sunday dinner with Sunday guests. Oh well, so much for Sunday, and now I come to the strangest thing about it—I would give half of what I possess to be back at Hillcrest on one of those Sundays if I could have the assurance of living into a Monday morning.—JOHN P. MARQUAND, in "The Late George Apley. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Ageless Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ancient civilizations of the world in turn flourished, gradually declined, and disintegrated. If there is one thing that history teaches in an unmistakable manner, it is that nations, like individuals, prosper according to their right thinking, and that the idolatrous exaltation of a material sense of power and intelligence inevitably leads to decadence and downfall.

From this we may deduce that the all too common habit of looking forward to a period of uselessness at a time of life when wisdom and experience should be preparing one for a future of even greater service to mankind, indicates erroneous thinking. In Deuteronomy (34:7) we read, "And Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated."

With some outstanding exceptions, mankind has bowed its head in humble submission to a cruel taskmaster called age. The effects of the bondage to this belief are seen in such symptoms as idiosyncrasies, eccentricities, and set habits, that have seemed too often to appear in individual experience with the accumulation of years.

The sense of resignation, accompanied by the looking forward to an old age of idleness, is a pernicious attitude, and is shown in Christian Science to be completely at variance with the facts about Life as taught and practised by Christ Jesus. His constant effort was to turn men from the contemplation of corporeality and its seeming effects to the realization of God, infinite Mind, without beginning or end. "Study to shew thyself approved unto God," declared the apostle. Can we assume that any mental preparation for death, in either the near or the distant future, meets with the approval of God, who is Life, or that it is in agreement with the life of the master Christian, or of Paul, who referred to death as an "enemy" to be "destroyed"?

The truth about ageless Mind, as understood in Christian Science, sets mankind free from the fetters of belief in the necessity for a decadent old age. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was herself a living example of what right thinking can do to reverse this error of belief. In an introductory note to an article written by her which appeared in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for November, 1907, the editor refers to Mrs. Eddy as "the extraordinary woman who, nearly eighty-seven years of age, plays so great a part in the world and leads with such conspicuous success her very great following," adding farther on, "Certainly, Christian Scientists, enthusiastic in their belief, are fortunate in being able to point to a Leader far beyond the allotted years of man, emerging triumphantly from all attacks upon her, and guiding with remarkable skill, determination, and energy a very great organization that covers practically the civilized world" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 272, 273).

Such a one as she could speak with authority on the subject of "youth that never grows old" (Miscellaneous Writings, Pref., p. ix). When tempted to look forward to the oncoming years, we should follow her wise admonition (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 246), "Let us then shape our views of existence into loveliness, freshness, and continuity, rather than into age and blight."

Material appearances are deceptive. We may be profoundly grateful that man is not what the material senses believe him to be. Christian Science teaches that man is made in the image and likeness of God, in accordance with the account of creation as found in the first chapter of Genesis, which culminates with the impressive statement (Genesis 1:31), "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Furthermore, this Science teaches that God, the perfect One, did not alter His plan and afterwards create man from "the dust of the ground," but that the counterfeit creation appeared as "there went up a mist from the earth" (Genesis 2:6). A mist implies a dimmed view, distortion, or obscuration of what really exists. Mankind, throughout its history, has accepted this unlovely view of creation. This was recognized by Paul, when he said, "Now we see through a glass, darkly."

The false sense of mind in matter, referred to in Christian Science as mortal mind, is the opposite of divine Mind. The understanding of the divine Mind, entertained in consciousness, is always to broaden our thinking; while to accept the false sense is invariably to cramp and limit thought. Thus does the human so-called mind measure off time into days, months, and years, a certain number of which are supposed to constitute a man's expectation of life.

An indication of the right method of reaching conclusions on this or any other subject is contained in Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 120): "Science reverses the false testimony of the physical senses, and by this reversal mortals arrive at the fundamental facts of being." In Christian Science our human calculations are reversed in favor of the divine order, for by its demonstrable teachings, based on invariable Principle, we learn that Life is God, the Being who was, is, and shall be; and that man, in Science, reflects divine Life. Peter had understood the truth of the eternality of Life when he declared (II Peter 3:8), "One day is with the Lord as a thousand years."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Nenovecojošs Prāts

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksta)

PASAULES civilizācija senātnē pārmaiņus gan uzziedējusi, gan pakāpeniski gājusi uz leju un izzudusi. Ja ir kas, ko vēsture nepārprotāmi māca, tad tas ir tas, ka tautas, tāpat kā atsevišķi cilvēki, gūst panākumus, ja viņu domāšana ir pareiza, bet ka spēka un intelligences materiālā jēdziena dievināšana nenovēršami ved pie pagrimšanas un iznīkšanas.

No tā mēs varam secināt, ka pastāvošais pārāk iesakņojies paradums, samierināties ar nelietderības periodu dzīves laikā, kad gudrībai un piedzīvojumiem būtu jāsagatavo cilvēks vēl lielākei kalpošanai cilvēcei nākotnē,—norāda uz maldīgu domāšanu. 5. Mozus grāmatā (34:7) mēs lasām: "Un Mozus bija simts un divdesmit gadus vecs, kad viņš nomira. Viņa acis nebija palikušas tumšas un viņa spēks nebija zudis."

Atskaitot dažus atsevišķus izņēmumus, visa cilvēce pazemīgā padevībā noliekusi savu galvu tā nežēligā kunga priekšā, ko sauc par vecumu. Sekas, kas rodas no kalpošanas šim pieņēmumam, redzāmas tādās pazīmēs, kā pārmērības, ekscentriskums un paradumi, kuri ar gadu pavairošanos pārāk bieži, šķiet, atkārtojas atsevišķa cilvēka dzīvē.

Šī padošanās sajūta, ko pavada raudzīšanās pretim bezdarbīgajam vecumam, ir posta plīns stāvoklis, kas, kā Kristīgā Zinātne rāda, pavisam nesaskan ar Kristus Jēzus mācītiem un dzīvotiem Dzīvības faktiem. Viņš pastāvīgi centās atraut cilvēkus no ķermeniskuma un tā šķietāmo seku aplūkošanas, lai viņi reālizētu Dievu, bezgalīgo Prātu, kas ir bez sākuma un gala. "Centies sevi pašu Dievam derīgu priekšā stādīt," paskaidroja apustulis. Vai mēs varam pieņemt, ka kāda mentala sagatavošanās nāvei, vai nu tuvā vai tālā nākotnē, saņem Dieva piekrišanu, kurš ir Dzīvība, vai arī ka tas saskan ar Kristietības Meistara dzīvi, vai arī apustuļa Pāvila dzīvi, kurš norādīja uz nāvi kā uz "ienaidnieku", kas ir "izdeldējams"?

Patiesība par nenovecojošo Prātu, kā tā saprasta Kristīgajā Zinātnē, atbrīvo cilvēci no tā pieņāmuma važām, ka nevarīgs vecums ir neizbēgams. Mary Baker Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, bija dzīvs piemērs tam, ko pareiza domāšana var darīt, lai apgriestu šos pieņēmuma maldus. Kādā priekšvārdā viņas rakstam, kas 1907. g. novembrī parādījās iekš. "Cosmopolitan Magazine", tā izdevējs apzīmē Mrs. Eddy kā "neparastu sievieti, kura būdama gandrīz astondesmit septiņi gadus veca, spēlē tik lielu lomu pasaulē un ar redzamiem panākumiem vada savu lielo sekotāju skaitu." Tālāk viņš piebilst: "Kristīgie zinātnieki, kas tā sajūsminātī par savu ticību, patiešām var būt laimīgi, ka viņi var norādīt uz vadoni tālu pāri cilvēkam piešķirtiem gadiem, kura uzvarošī iziet no visiem uzbrukumiem viņai un ar ievērojamu lietpratību un enerģiju vada ļoti lielo organizāciju, kas apņem civilizēto pasauli" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, lpp. 272, 273).

Tāda, kā viņa bija, tā varēja ar autoritāti runāt par tēmatu "Jaunība, kas nekad nenoveco" (Miscellaneous Writings, ievads lp. ix). Kad tiekam kārdināti raudzīties nākotnē uz gadiem, kas tuvojas, mums vajadzētu sekot viņas gudrajai pamācībai (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Zinātne un veselība ar svēto rakstu atslēgu, lp. 246): "Tāpēc mūsu uzskatus par eksistenci izveidosim daiļumā, svaigumā un turpinātībā, nevis vecumā un iznīcībā."

Materiālās parādības ir maldinošas. Mēs varam būt dziļi pateicīgi, ka cilvēks nav tas, par ko materiālie jutekļi viņu atzīst. Kristīgā Zinātne māca, ka cilvēks radīts Dieva attēlā un līdzībā, kas saskan ar radīšanas nostāstu 1. Mozus grāmatas pirmā nodaļā, kura savu augstāko izpausmi sasniedz ar iespaidīgajiem beigu vārdiem (1. Mozus 1:31): "Un Dievs uzlūkoja visu, ko viņš bija darījis, un redzi, tas bija ļoti labs." Bez tam šī Zinātne māca, ka Dievs, pilnīgais Vienīgais, nav grozījis savu plānu un nav vēlak taisījis cilvēku no "zemes pīšļiem," bet ka šāda viltota radība parādījas tad, "kad migla cēlās no zemes" (1. Mozus 2:6). Migla nozīmē aptumšotu skatu, sagrozījumu, vai arī tā aptumšošanu, kas īstenībā eksistē. Cilvēce visā tās vēsturē pieņēmusi šo negīto radīšanas ainu. To atzīmē apustulis Pāvils, kad viņš saka: "Tagad redzam kā caur stiklu, tumši" (angļu bībele).

Nepareizais jēdziens par prātu materijā, uz ko Kristīgā Zinātne norāda kā uz mirstīgu prātu, ir pretstats dieviškajam Prātam. Dieviškīgā Prāta izpratne, apzinā ielota, vienmēr paplašina mūsu domāšanu, kurpretim nepareizo jēdzienu atrīšana nenovēršami kavē un aprobežo mūsu domas. Tā cilvēciskais tā-sauktais prāts izmērī laiku nedēļām, mēnešiem, gadiem un pieņem ka to zināms skaits sastāda cilvēka dzīves cerības.

Uz pareizo metodi taisīt slēdzienus šinī vai citos jautājumos norādīts Mrs. Eddy's vārdos (Zinātne un veselība lp. 120): "Zinātne apgriež fizisko jutekļu nepareizo liecību un ar šo apgriešanu mirstīgie nonāk pie esamības pamata faktiem." Kristīgā Zinātne mūsu cilvēciskos aprēķinus apgriež dieviškīgās kārtības labā, jo pateicoties Zinātnes pierādāmām mācībām, pamatotām uz negrozāmo Principu, mēs mācamies, ka Dzīvība ir Dievs, tā Būte, kas bija, ir un būs; un ka cilvēks Zinātnē atspoguļo dieviškīgo Dzīvību. Apustulis Pēteris bija saprātis patiesību par Dzīvības mūžību, kad viņš paskaidroja (II Pētera 3:8): "Viena diena pie tā Kunga ir kā tūkstoši gadi."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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N.E. Milk Men Cautioned Not To Start War

Vermont Governor Points Out Possibility of Consumers Taking Charge

Thinks Time Ripe

Declares Past History Shows Industry Needs a Hand to Keep It Steady

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — New England housewives may soon hear their doorbells ring and have someone hand them a card for membership in an all-New England society of milk buyers intended to get their milk through a distributing system owned and controlled by the housewives themselves, so they may get milk at a lower price.

Such, at least, was the picture drawn today by Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, a Republican, in an emergency milk conference here with other New England governors on threatening price wars and unsound competition in the $50,000,000 turbulent New England milk shed.

The time seemed ripe, the Governor felt, for the consumer, weary of instability in the milk market, to try his own hand at handling the business of getting the bottle of white fluid down from the farms of northern New England to the doorsteps at a reasonable price, both to the housewives and to the farmers as opposed to the allegedly large profits of the distributors.

Proposal Causes a Stir

The suggestion was received as something of a surprise, for although the consumer co-operative movement has been growing rapidly in many other parts of the United States in many lines of industry, the idea of the New England housewife taking such drastic steps as to organize Her own societies, perhaps by door-to-door canvassing for membership, has seldom if ever before been advocated by a public official representing the $50,000,000 New England milk shed.

Inharmony between farmers and dealers and between farmer co-operatives themselves has been rife so long in New England, with no indications of settlement, that Governor Aiken said he could no longer see a permanent solution for the deep-rooted differences, other than consumer co-operatives.

The Vermont executive indicated to Governors Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts and Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire that the consumer co-operative movement was no idle threat to an industry like the milk business which had proved itself too disjointed to handle its own affairs discreetly.

Too Many Involved

"The New England milk industry has too many agencies buying and selling milk," he said, "to obtain stability in the milk shed. Consumer co-operatives at least, could take over the distributing end of the business."

Governor Aiken's suggestion was made as a parting shot at New England Governors who had waded through the problems of devastating price wars and unsound competitive practices without shedding much light on what could be done to remedy these situations. The taking of milk problems to Washington recalls that five years ago, the New England Governors appointed a special advisory board to study the whole situation, go back in history and uproot the practices that had resulted in small prices to farmers and allegedly high profits to distributors.

After a year of hearings and conferences held in all parts of New England, the Governor's Advisory Board brought forth recommendations of a profound nature to solve the problems of the industry.

Needs Steadying Hand

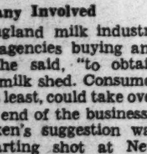
Based on these recommendations, the Federal Government stepped in with a supervisory hand and a measure of stability came into the milk shed. One year ago, the Federal Government stepped out of its role of guardian to see what would happen.

Within a few months, the industry was back in the middle of its former price wars, strikes and individualistic practices that resulted in a drop in farm prices and a threatened rise

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain and slightly colder tonight and early Saturday morning. Possibly changing to sleet or snow, followed by colder toward night; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 30's and below freezing Saturday night; moderate variable winds, becoming north or northeasterly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow and colder tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and colder tonight; Saturday rain, probably changing to sleet or snow and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds, mostly north and northeast and overcast weather with rain tonight and Saturday probably changing to sleet or snow Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	43	Minneapolis	-16	-16
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	70	70
Chicago	10	10	New York	44	40
Denver	-2	-2	Norfolk	64	58
Helena	-2	-2	Philadelphia	48	44
Jacksonville	68	68	St. Louis	10	10
Kansas City	8	6	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	58	58	Washington	50	48
Miami	74	72			

A—8 p. m., E. S. T., Jan. 22.
B—Minimum, Jan. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:22 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Saturday, 7:48 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:14 p. m.

Maine Reports $17,803,587 Federal Relief Cost in 1936; 'Drys' Make Referendum Safe

Lewiston Democrats Contend Among Themselves for Office of Mayor—Infantry War Games Planned—Shoe Manufacture Improves

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 22—The Federal Government spent $17,803,587 for relief and work relief in Maine in 1936, Dr. Robert J. Wiseman, state director of the National Emergency Council, reported this week. The report stated that Maine received allotments for highways, roads and streets; public buildings, housing projects, recreational facilities; conservation work, electric, water and sewerage systems, transportation facilities, education, rural re-settlement and direct relief.

Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and that of 1936, expenditures of federal funds in Maine were placed at $28,898,542, the report declared.

* * *

The "wets" are not surrendering without a fight in those communities where-by referendum vote beer was outlawed in September. A total of 264 towns voted against liquor in that referendum. But this week from the Legislature comes a report that a bill to permit the sale of beer in those towns which voted dry may be introduced. It would permit summer hotels, country clubs and the like to sell beer. Should it be presented, it doubtless will arouse protest from many, on the ground that it would tend to overrule a referendum decision of the voters.

* * *

In Lewiston, the annual municipal election campaign is in full swing. There are 45 candidates seeking Democratic Paty nominations, while Republicans have a full ticket in the field.

Democrats have five candidates for Mayor, one of whom will be nominated at the primary on Feb. 1. They include Mayor Donat J. Levesque, present incumbent; State Senator Charles E. Fortin, Albert Parent, clerk of the welfare department, and George O. Larochelle, an attorney. Adrien A. Cote, attorney, heads the Republican ticket.

Early in the campaign there was some talk that an attempt would be made to draft former Governor Brann, also a former Mayor, as Democratic leader, but the time for filing papers has passed and it is not believed the former Governor ever would have seriously considered it.

* * *

Maine and Vermont stood side by side for Republicanism in the last election, but now these two states, humorously referred to since election as independent countries, plan a summer of "warfare." Plans for a "war" in the forms of maneuvers near Lancaster, N. H., between the 103d Maine Infantry and the 172d Vermont Infantry brigade are under discussion.

* * *

Reports from here and there in New England of a decided upswing in the shoe business, partly because of an early Easter season, can be verified in Maine, according to assurances of manufacturers. In Auburn, a spokesman for them indicated that conditions in the industry are good. The only trouble appearing on the horizon is at Skowhegan, where negotiations continue between officials of Somerset Shoe Company plants and strikers. A federal conciliator sent from Washington represents the workers, at their request.

WPA Musicians And Actors Must Pass Merit Test

Federal project musicians and actors who are found to be drawing pay in excess of their ability will soon be dropped from the relief rolls or find themselves transferred to lower-paid projects.

According to State Directors William Haddon, music, and John B. Mack, drama, tests and auditions are now being held of all employees on the projects in an effort to cut from the rolls those whose professional skill is questionable.

While this at first glance might seem harsh treatment of persons needing relief, it has been pointed out by WPA officials that these employees receive higher pay than those on the regular WPA rolls.

Supposed to Be Professional

They are supposed to be professionals. Lowest WPA wages run from $44 to $60 a month, paid, for example, to ditch diggers. Those on the federal arts project, in contrast, usually earn from $67 to $103 monthly.

Because of the higher wages and more congenial work, WPA officials declare it is not unreasonable to expect such workers to be thoroughly familiar with the basic fundamentals of their crafts. If they are not, they claim, the workers belong on simpler, lower-paid projects.

To determine the professional ability of the musicians, an audition board composed of an expert on strings, an expert on brass, and an expert on choral conducting and the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Duplicate Bills Seek Repeal Of Teachers' Oath

Perennial bills, those measures resubmitted to the Legislature each year after annual defeats, and legislation duplicating other bills filed comprise two thirds of the proposals submitted this year to the Massachusetts House and Senate.

This estimate was made today by House and Senate officials. Duplication is particularly prevalent. For instance, at least a half dozen proposals have been submitted for repeal of the teachers' oath law. Elimination of the "support of parents" clause in the old-age assistance law is another subject for numerous duplicate bills. From the number filed, it appears most of the legislators wish to be credited with the elimination of this "clause" if elimination is voted.

It is estimated that each bill filed costs the State $30, whether it is a joke measure, as many of them are, or a duplication of other legislation filed. A total of 900 copies is printed of each piece of legislation. Often, on important bills, additional printings must be ordered.

On each measure a public hearing must be scheduled before the proper committee. Unlike many legislatures, the Massachusetts General Court must act on every petition filed. There is no such procedure, as in the National House and Senate, and most legislatures, under which bills may be pigeonholed and forgotten.

In the case of a bill favored by a committee, the House and Senate

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Boston Relief Plans

Separation of The Mother Church Unemployment and Relief Fund Drive from the Boston Community Federation Fund Drive, in order that each may receive more individual consideration, was announced today by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Last year a joint appeal was made for contributions to the two funds.

Under the new plan the Boston Community Fund Drive, as a broad community solicitation for funds for 104 charitable and social agencies, and which begins next Monday, will have the fullest opportunity to develop its own particular appeal. At the request of the Community Federation, a series of special notices will be published in The Christian Science Monitor beginning Jan. 25.

Later on a separate appeal for funds for the Unemployment and Relief Fund of The Mother Church will be made. This fund of a general charitable nature is administered by a special Relief Committee through The Mother Church almoner. It has been very helpful in the past and the need continues.

Officials of the Boston Community Fund Campaign point out that none of the services financed by their campaign have been replaced by federal and state social security measures which are designed primarily to provide unemployment compensation and old-age benefits.

The Community Federation of Boston includes 18 settlement and neighborhood houses; 12 children's agencies; 12 youth agencies; 15 family agencies; 14 hospitals; 13 other health agencies; 10 institutions for the handicapped; and 10 general service agencies.

Most of the federation agencies are located in Boston proper. But the service which they render radiates throughout the entire metropolitan area. About 30 per cent of all the work which the federation agencies do is for the benefit of persons who reside in the 40 cities and towns surrounding Boston. It is hoped that the different phases of community help rendered by these agencies may be enlarged and widened in their scope this year. Thus the Community Fund drive goal of $4,100,000 which is to be sought in the campaign period running from Jan. 25 to Feb. 9.

Mansfield Clears Way For City Hall Project

Boston News Today

New City Hall Plan Forwarded

Possibility of a new City Hall in Boston will be definitely settled by next Monday, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield announced today. He expects word at that time as to whether President Roosevelt will accept the project under a special PWA draft.

All facts substantiating need for the project, together with a report stating that labor for the new building can be drawn from relief rolls, as the President stipulated, were sent to Washington today by the Mayor.

This will be the last time, the Mayor indicated, this matter will be considered. For over a year, possibility of the President's approval of the project has been uncertain.

If this final pla nis approved, the Federal Government will pay the cost of labor and 15 per cent of the total cost of the project. By this plan, the Mayor said, the Federal Government will contribute $1,002,000. The city will finance its share of the cost, $1,500,000, either by a bond issue or by borrowing.

Already the Mayor has taken steps for construction of the new building. He was advised today by Maj. Roswell G. Hall, superintendent of buildings, that suitable quarters for the Treasurer's office are available in the Old Exchange Trust Company building; that all other offices, including that of the Mayor, can be rented at 1 State street, and that the top floor of Young's Hotel can be used as a council chamber.

Both John J. McDonough, WPA administrator, and Andrew H. Peterson, PWA state director, have informed the Mayor that skilled and unskilled labor can be furnished from relief rolls for the project. The Mayor stated that there is no time limit for completion of this project, but the construction will take about a year.

About five weeks will be required to tear down the old building, the Mayor said. This will furnish work to about 120 men. Approximately 900 men would be given a year's work in constructing a new 13-story building.

Governor Hurley Back at His Desk

Back from his trip to Washington to witness the presidential inauguration, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today resumed the duties of chief executive which in the last three days have required the services of three state officials sitting successively in the Governor's chair.

Immediately the Governor was informed of the Executive Council's unanimous approval of the appointment of William P. Husband of Belmont as State Commissioner of Banks to succeed Henry H. Pierce who resigned to become president of the Merchants Co-operative Bank.

Mr. Husband has been serving since Mr. Hurley came into office as superintendent of banks in liquidation. And during the short period he served in that post, the Belmont expert reorganized the entire system of liquidation, resulting in the retirement of 100 workers, some of whom were replaced by Hurley men.

At the same meeting of the council, Governor Hurley's appointment of Henry Y. Holmes, dean of Harvard Graduate School of Education, as chairman of the advisory board to the state unemployment compensation commission, was unanimously confirmed.

The expected opposition from Daniel H. Coakley to the Governor's appointments was not forthcoming. This member of the Council apparently intends to conserve his energies for some future tilt with the Governor. The records revealed a unanimous vote for the appointees.

Mr. Holmes succeeds Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president-emeritus of Harvard University.

When newspapermen attempted to sway the Governor into a discussion on possible action against Frank L. Kane, Associate Commissioner of Public Works, who refused to retire at the Governor's request, Governor Hurley swung the conversation to the warm New England weather which has tantalized the winter-sports enthusiasts.

In other words, the Governor remained silent on Mr. Kane's ultimatum to "fight to keep my post."

It's 'Wet Grounds' For the Snow Fans

Office-bound snow enthusiasts in Boston today looked out of their windows, sighed heavily, and went back to work. Heavy rain falling in Boston and practically all of New England washed away whatever snow had fallen recently, and the old baseball phrase, "Wet grounds," greeted amateurs everywhere.

All the projected snow trains were cancelled, including the Boston & Maine Railroad's week-end and Sunday snow trains scheduled for Lincoln and Franconia, North Conway and Intervale, N. H. The Boston & Albany Railroad cancelled its "Sportsman" to Becket, Mass.

The only "good" snow conditions reported by the Boston & Maine road were on Mt. Moosilauke at Warren, N. H., but these were probably well up on the mountain and to be traversed only by expert trail runners.

On Jan. 30, weather permitting, the Boston & Maine is planning a week-end train for White River Junction and the Woodstock area in Vermont, and Littleton, N. H. On Sunday, Jan. 31, a train is scheduled for Lincoln and Franconia. The Boston & Albany plans to run its "Sportsman" on the thirtieth to Adams, Mass., on the slopes of Mt. Greylock.

Sports enthusiasts in New England, however, saw some compensation in the outlook of senior meteorologist G. Harold Noyes of the weather bureau in Boston. Absence of snow lessens the danger of floods in the spring such as visited this section last year, said Mr. Noyes.

He carefully added that there still exists the possibility of a sudden snowstorm which would make up for the abnormal lack of wintry weather.

Despite all predictions for future meteorological events, Boston continued today with a warmer clime than that of many spots on the Pacific coast. Temperature recorded in Boston at 7:30 a. m. was 44 degrees. At that same time, weather officials noted temperatures of 34 degrees in Los Angeles and San Francisco; 28 degrees in Portland, Ore., and 32 degrees in Seattle.

Coldest temperature reported to the weather bureau today was 34 degrees below zero in Bismarck, N. D.

Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Rain and slightly colder tonight and early Saturday morning; possibly changing to sleet or snow followed by colder temperature toward night.

Assault Charges By Seamen Probed

Federal agents are in Boston today from Washington co-operating with Boston police investigating charges of intimidation of an assault on seamen who want to work and who hold the new "continuous discharge" book called for by the Copeland Act.

Two seamen at Boston were reported to have been assaulted and robbed of their discharge books by waterfront thugs, it was learned today. Their names are withheld.

The striking seamen are opposed to the discharge book, claiming that it constitutes a record that will bar them from future employment because of their strike activity. The government maintains, however, that the book is merely an identification plus a record of their experience and that it will tend to stabilize the labor market for the American merchant marine.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

N. H. House Gets Many Bills Covering Variety of Subjects; State Lottery Measure Filed

Several New Labor Measures Make Their Appearance, Including One Calling for 46-Hour Work Week for Women and Children

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 22—At the present time the eyes of New Hampshire are focused on the current session of the State Legislature.

Inasmuch as the closing date for the filing of bills in the House is Feb. 2, it is expected that the present list of about 100 bills will be greatly increased in the next few days.

To date two measures have been submitted calling for a state lottery. One quite plainly stipulates that the money raised by the proposed lottery would be used for old-age assistance.

Another bill would legalize slot machines. The measure would require the distributors of such machines to pay $25, to the state treasurer and a tax of $10 a machine would be levied on the lessee. The money so raised would go into the state's general fund.

A bill filed would require all officers and employees of the City of Manchester and its subdivisions to be naturalized citizens. Another bill would provide that no woman or minor be permitted to start work before 6 o'clock in the morning or work after 11 o'clock at night.

Three other labor bills have been submitted, one calling for a 45-hour work week for women and minors, and the others calling for a general 48-hour work week.

A Senate measure would provide for the construction of a $400,000 State House annex. A House bill would provide state assistance for needy industries. Still another would set up a board of registration of hairdressers and would regulate the occupation of hairdressing.

Several measures have been submitted affecting the registration of motor vehicles. While one such measure would make permanent the temporary law whereby motor vehicles are registered from April 1 to April 1 of the following year, the other measure would have automobile registrations and driving licenses expire one year from the date of issue.

* * *

Gov. Francis P. Murphy is extremely interested in flood control. "Efforts of New Hampshire and Vermont to effect flood control depends entirely upon the Federal Government granting money," says the Governor. Flood control is "one of the most necessary and practical projects in our section." He is "unable to see why the Government didn't appropriate funds for the program already worked out by the United States army engineers."

Massachusetts, says the New Hampshire chief executive, "was ready to co-operate because it gets the major benefits from the flood control and also power."

* * *

Another important matter that cannot be ignored by the state lawmakers is the milk situation. New Hampshire milk producers are not only concerned with the Boston situation but with the wide open market within the State resulting from the tossing out of the New Hampshire Milk Control Act by the State Supreme Court.

Every farm organization in the State is working for the enactment of some sort of legislation to replace the former law. As far as the Boston milk situation is concerned in New Hampshire, there are, without doubt,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

'Fair Trade' Law Proposed in Bill In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 22—A bill patterned after the California "fair trade" law, which has already been declared constitutional by that State's Supreme Court, has made its appearance in the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

The proposed measure would prohibit the sale of any article at a price below the minimum price named by the manufacturer.

Independent merchants are generally in favor of such legislation, for it assures them of the intended profit without the danger of a competitor getting the business by selling at a lower price. It is said that chain stores and cut-rate establishments would oppose, at least under the surface, the enactment of such a law. They did, it is reported, in California.

It is said that while the "fair trade" law might place the chain store and the independent merchant on the same basis, so far as the price of the general line of goods they distribute is concerned, there is nothing to stop the chain or cut-rate establishment from widening the scope of its privately branded products. The shelves of large chain

Speculation Is Rife Over Suit Boston Files Against Curley

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Filing of the city's bill in equity against former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso yesterday and appointment today of Edward F. McClennen as special council emphasizes, in the opinion of observers at City Hall and at the State House, that Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield is still pursuing his campaign against Mr. Curley's return to public life.

Beyond announcing that Mr. McClennen had been retained, the Mayor declined to comment on the "Draft Curley for Mayor" campaign which opened today. This movement was under the direction of Ambrose Woods, former city official who directed the circulation of "pledge" sheets headed "We Want Curley for Mayor of Boston." These sheets have spaces for 25 signatures.

Mr. Woods said he was appointed secretary of the campaign committee before the former Governor left for the South.

In Security Test Case

Attorney McClennen has a distinguished record. He was one of the prominent lawyers in the Gillette case several years ago, and most recently appeared in the first so-called test case of the Social Security Act, now before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He takes up a work begun by Attorneys Robert G. Dodge and George R. Farnum.

Until the bill in equity was filed few, if any, knew at City Hall that such a measure was even in preparation, with the exception, of course, of those assisting Mayor Mansfield and Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel.

Attract No Attention

When Mr. Foley took the bill to Pemberton Square, he was careful to attract no extraordinary attention. But while he was on his way, a member of Mr. Mansfield's executive staff communicated to members of the press at City Hall that Mr. Foley was bound to the courthouse on important business.

Consequently it was a considerable surprise to Mr. Foley to be literally greeted at the door of the clerk's office by reporters when he arrived. And thus, though details of the suit were withheld by court order of im-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Japanese Set Import Limit For Cottons

Efforts of U. S. Textile Mission End With Agreement

Called Step Ahead

Spinners in Japan to Send Only 250,000,000 Yards to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSAKA, Japan, Jan. 22—In obtaining an agreement from Japanese spinners limiting Nippon's cotton cloth exports to the United States during 1937 and 1938 to 255,000,000 square yards, members of the American negotiating committee feel a long step forward in reducing friction between the two nations has been taken. Moreover, it is their conviction that a rather new trail toward harmonious settlement of international differences has been blazed.

The successful conclusion to the conferences came early this morning after the Japanese had made minor concessions with sufficient show of reluctance to give observers the impression that in the major phases they would adamantly refuse to give in.

This view became rather fixed as long hours of conferences brought little tangible progress. Quite suddenly the rift came. The agreement was entered into and most of the American delegation members were packed and on their way home within a few hours.

Not All Expected

Taken in the light of what the Americans had expected when they arrived here, the conference just closed was probably not entirely satisfactory. There were elements in the agreement which no doubt will meet with some criticism at home, but local observers credited the Americans with looking away from the narrowed interests of their own cotton goods making industry and with participating in the conference with some appreciation of the broader implications to trade between the United States and Japan and to world relations in general.

It was known, for example, that the Americans had hoped Japanese spinners would agree to limit their exports to the United States to the 1935 figures. In that year the total Japanese exports amounted to about 1 per cent of the American consumption. That the actual restriction is to be about four times greater than the 1936 total vividly indicates what happened to the American expectations.

Terms of Agreement

The complete terms of the agreement have not been announced, but the central facts, according to the best advices here, are that:

1. The Americans agreed to drop their pressure on the Federal Government for higher tariffs on cotton goods. (Only last May, President Roosevelt advanced these 42 per cent on Japanese goods.)

2. The Americans agreed to sponsor some sort of reciprocal trade agreement for the importation into the United States of Japanese textiles.

3. The Japanese delegates agreed to work for readjustment of certain Japanese exports to the United States other than textiles.

In this category, it was pointed out, might come the controversial exports of swordfish which are caught and frozen here, shipped to Boston and sold in the market at a lower price than swordfish caught by Americans off their own coast.

The previously agreed upon arrangement by which both groups will form a permanent committee to work for adjustment of trade differences also stood in the final terms, it was reported.

Chief Advantages

So far as the Americans are concerned the chief advantages of the conference were in arranging a definite limit on the amount of Japanese imports for two years. It has been repeatedly emphasized that it was not the actual volume of Japanese exports which concerned the Americans, but the rate at which these exports were mounting. This rapid increase in volume, particularly as it affected some cheaper grades of cloth, such as the tissues used in inexpensive handkerchiefs, had, the Americans claimed, a depressing effect on prices for all cotton goods in the United States.

This factor has presumably now been eliminated, and while American centers where the cheap type of cotton tissues are made will not be pleased at the larger total of Japanese goods to be expected, other sections of American business will doubtless be pleased with the terms of the agreement.

Among these other interests will, of course, be the producers of raw cotton who have been selling Japan about $25 worth of raw cotton for each $1 worth of finished Japanese goods sold in the United States.

Influence on Silk

Likewise pleased, it is supposed here, will be the American silk goods makers. In the past the issue of Japanese cotton competition has evoked threats of retaliation on raw silk purchases. America buys 85 per cent of its raw silk from Japan. Any restriction on the trade would be gravely felt in Japan, and the feeling of unrest generated by the cotton situation was not helpful to general relations.

Diplomats in both nations will doubtless welcome the cotton agreement as a portent of more amicable feelings. Until the present time, the issue of Japanese competition has often appeared in the American press, causing the subject to loom as a friction factor.

Boston Plants Said to Have Used Spies on Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Firms in Boston and other New England cities frequently employed espionage services of the National Metal Trades Association, in combating labor activities, evidence before the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, revealed today.

The committee was told how the association hired trade union officials as undercover men to keep the open-shop system in the plants of its 952 members, and how pressure was brought on members of the association to oppose collective bargaining with representatives of a majority of workers, as provided by the Wagner Labor Act. Association officials told the committee that the Army and Navy Intelligence and Department of Justice had received the association's co-operation in such labor espionage.

Letters from L. A. Stringham, undercover director of the New York branch office, described Gerard Swope, head of the General Electric Company, which recently accepted a National Labor Board vote of its employees to join a C. I. O. union, as "a dangerous man for industry" because he facilitated collective bargaining.

"His wife," wrote the National Metal Trades Association executive, "a former pal of Jane Addams of the Hull House, is active with him in their parlor pink activities."

Another letter from Mr. Stringham denounced George E. Deming, vice-president of the Philco Company, Philadelphia, and employer member of the Mayor's Radio Committee there, because of his support for collective bargaining.

"This man should be broken down," wrote Mr. Stringham to his superior officer, Homer D. Sayre of Chicago, chief executive official of the big association. "Can you suggest anything we can do to offset his activities?"

In reply, Mr. Sayre suggested that Mr. Stringham repeat his complaint against Mr. Deming to K. T. Keller of the Chrysler Company, member of the association and part owner of Philco stock.

The association was presented by evidence today as a big strike-breaking, labor espionage organization, which had opposed the Wagner bill, Walsh-Healey bill, and social security legislation.

An affidavit of Carl Eckhardt of New York, a machinist, described how he was unwittingly drawn into the espionage activities of the association in New England.

He answered a newspaper advertisement, and was sent by Capt. Joseph Holman, who said he was in the "areronautical intelligence division" investigating sabotage, first to the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., East Hartford, Conn., and then to the Boston Gear Company Plant, where he was given employment. According to Mr. Eckhardt he was then informed at the Boston branch office of the M. T. A. by C. H. Wilson, the manager "that I was to join the local union of the International Association of Machinists and try to become an officer of the union. . . . He (Wilson) stated frankly that the association wanted to keep the union out of the Boston Gear Company." Mr. Eckhardt refused to co-operate, returned to New York, and since then charges he has been frequently visited and threatened by Holman to remain silent.

Evidence of this nature was poured into the committee record today, much of it coming from the correspondence of MTA executives, seized under supoena.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Reflected Glory," comedy by George Kelly, starring Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"And Now Goodbye," comedy by Philip Howard, dramatized from James Hilton's novel. Starring Philip Merivale, assisted by Marguerite Churchill, Richie Ling, Hilda Plowright and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Maid of Salem," starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Musical variety revue featuring Herbert Mundin.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Zinner. 1:15, 3:20, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Pennies From Heaven," starring Bing Crosby. Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Also "More Than a Secretary," co-starring Jean Arthur and George Brent. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:00.

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY — "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. Penway: 1, 4:09, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Mind Your Own Business," featuring Charles Ruggles and Alice Brady. Penway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:15.

Radio Programs On Page 10

UPTOWN—Charles Laughton in "Rembrandt." 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck. 3:30, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: 9 a. m.-12:15 only "Merry Movies."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Pearl of Pacific," "In Old Wyoming," "Where There's a Will," "An Ounce of Invention," "Ladies' Day," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UNIVERSITY—"Winterset," with Burgess Meredith, Margo, Eduardo Ciannelli and others. 2:20, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Isle of Fury," with Humphrey Bogart and Margaret Lindsay. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

MODERN—"The Plainsman," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 11:02 a. m., 2:36, 6:10, 9:44. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 1:04, 4:38, 8:12.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Man I Marry," featuring Michael Whalen, Doris Nolan, Nigel Bruce, Cliff Edwards and "Skeets" Gallagher. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Rembrandt," with Charles Laughton. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

EXETER—Stuart Irwin and Betty Furness in "All American Chump." 2:07, 5, 7:55. Also "Dr. Bull," with Will Rogers. 3:35, 6:30, 9:15.

MEMORIAL—"Great Guy," featuring James Cagney. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—James Gleason and ZaSu Pitts in "The Plot Thickens." 10:53 a. m., 1:40, 4:45, 7:41, 10:19. Stage: Folies de Moulin Rouge. Al Traban with Lady Yukona Cameron.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

TREMONT — "Bulldog Drummond," with Loretta Young and Ronald Colman. 10:33 a. m., 1:49, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Roberta," with Irene Dunne, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 8:53 a. m., 12:09, 3:25, 6:30, 9:34.

Music

BRIGHTON WPA CONCERT — Women's Symphony Orchestra, B. G. Brasiavsky conducting. William Howard Taft School. 8:45.

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT—State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting. Jeremiah E. Burke School. 8:15.

Other Events

NORWEGIAN SOCIETY—Ingolf Bockman on "The Land of the Midnight Sun." Dorchester Plaza Hall. 8.

CHARLESTOWN WPA LECTURE — John Riley on "Hobbies." Adult Recreation Project Center. 10 Eden Street. 8.

REPERTORY THEATER — Third of the series of travel lectures by Burton Holmes. Subject: "Switzerland." 8:15. Tomorrow, 2:15.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Italian Paintings" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—North Station for train to Waltham North. Four-mile walk to Stiver Hill. 1:41.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—South Station for Wellesley Farms. 1:20. Also novice ski trip to Warwick.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY LECTURE—Dr. George E. Raiguel, commentator on current history. Hotel Vendome. 11:30.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ASSOCIATION—Dr. Henry James Forman on "The Story of Prophesy." 3 Joy Street. 4.

Second Hartford Bridge Over The Connecticut River Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22—Hartford wants a second bridge across the Connecticut river. The General Assembly will be asked to provide the funds.

For years while increasing traffic has burdened the stone-arch bridge which is the only river crossing in 28 miles, there has been talk of a new span. The flood of last March which rolled over the top of the present bridge and cut Hartford off from eastern Connecticut brought the need of a new and higher bridge forcibly to public notice.

A volunteer organization, the Connecticut River Bridge Association, is heading the drive to get money this year for construction. Plans already have been drawn under an act of the General Assembly in 1931, which authorized construction but appropriated nothing for it.

Highways Converge

Twelve main highways converge at Hartford, and the resulting traffic sends 40,000 vehicles across the single bridge between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. on an average day. At peak periods of traffic, when Hartford commuters are trying to reach their homes in East Hartford, in Glastonbury or Manchester the congestion is a serious problem for police.

The location of the bridge brings all vehicles through downtown Hartford, an inconvenience that through travelers are unable to avoid. The proposed new bridge, farther south, would permit this traffic to skirt the congested center of the city.

The proposed bridge would extend from Wawarme avenue, Hartford, to Silver Lane and Main street, East Hartford. A suspension bridge is contemplated with a main span 800 feet long and 93 feet above low water and two end spans 400 feet in length. Viaducts would connect with existing highways. The over-all length of the bridge and approaches would be somewhat less than 8000 feet.

Four-Lane Highway

The structure is designed to carry a four-lane highway, 40 feet between curbs, and two sidewalks, each five feet wide. At the East Hartford terminus the bridge would pass over Main Street, which carries the traffic of the New London Turnpike between southeastern Connecticut and Hartford.

Massive stone anchorage piers at each river bank and tall steel towers from which would hang the suspension span are developed along simple lines that would harmonize with colonial architecture. The towers, most conspicuous features of a suspension bridge will rise 200 feet above the river.

Financing has been the big obstacle to overcome, but two other counties have shown the way to Hartford County. Two years ago Fairfield County adopted a new device to get funds for construction of the Merritt Parkway. The county issued bonds and sold them, turning the money over to the State. The State will retire the bonds as they become due, eventually paying for the road.

Financed Parkway

Fairfield County thus got its parkway started. Middlesex County following the same procedure got construction under way on a Connecticut River bridge between Middletown and Portland. The program now is a similar bond issue, probably for $5,000,000, by Hartford County, for the Hartford bridge.

Crossing of the Great River, as the settlers called it, has been one of Hartford's major problems since the town was founded. Boats served until 1809 when a wooden bridge was built. It was swept away in a flood in 1819. Replaced, the bridge was destroyed by fire in 1895. Temporary structures served until the stone arch bridge, built at a cost of $1,709,000, was ready for travel in 1907.

The other bridges have been built by local efforts, largely, although the Legislature contributed to the construction of the 1907 bridge. Five towns, Hartford, East Hartford, Glastonbury, South Windsor and Manchester, put up most of the money and they jointly maintained the bridge. A few sessions ago they persuaded the General Assembly that the State should bear the cost and the State Highway Department now has the task. The Highway Department, if a second bridge is authorized, will carry out its construction. Indications are that the State will in the end pay the entire bill.

Smith Dean Denies Papers Are Judged By Stairs Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 22—There is absolutely no truth in the campus rumor that Smith College faculty members grade examination papers according to the steps on which they come to rest when thrown downstairs--according to Dean Marjorie H. Nicolson.

Dean Nicolson spiked this rumor, with others of a less fantastic nature usually current at this stage of the college year, when she spoke in college assembly yesterday.

"Smith College instructors do not grade their students' examination papers by throwing them downstairs—although they may be tempted to do so for other reasons," she declared. "More often the trouble is that they read the examination papers more carefully than the students wish!"

Dean Nicolson mentioned in passing, that the college administration is very well satisfied with the progress and co-operation of honor students in the two upper classes who, under a new plan, are allowed to do an independent unit of work in their major field.

Sawyer Demands His 'Bill of Rights'

Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, with a record of 24 years in the House, does not propose to be ordered around by capitol police while chatting with constituents.

Running afoul of a regulation against loitering in a corridor today, he indignantly stalked into the clerk's office and filed an order for the House Committee on Rules to ascertain from House counsel and the superintendent of buildings "the status and rights of members of the House in the use of the corridor adjoining the office of the clerk of the House."

Representative Sawyer was chatting outside the Governor's office today when Joseph Oakham of the capitol police, a former Representative, asked him to move back of a line some 20 paces from the entrance to the Governor's office.

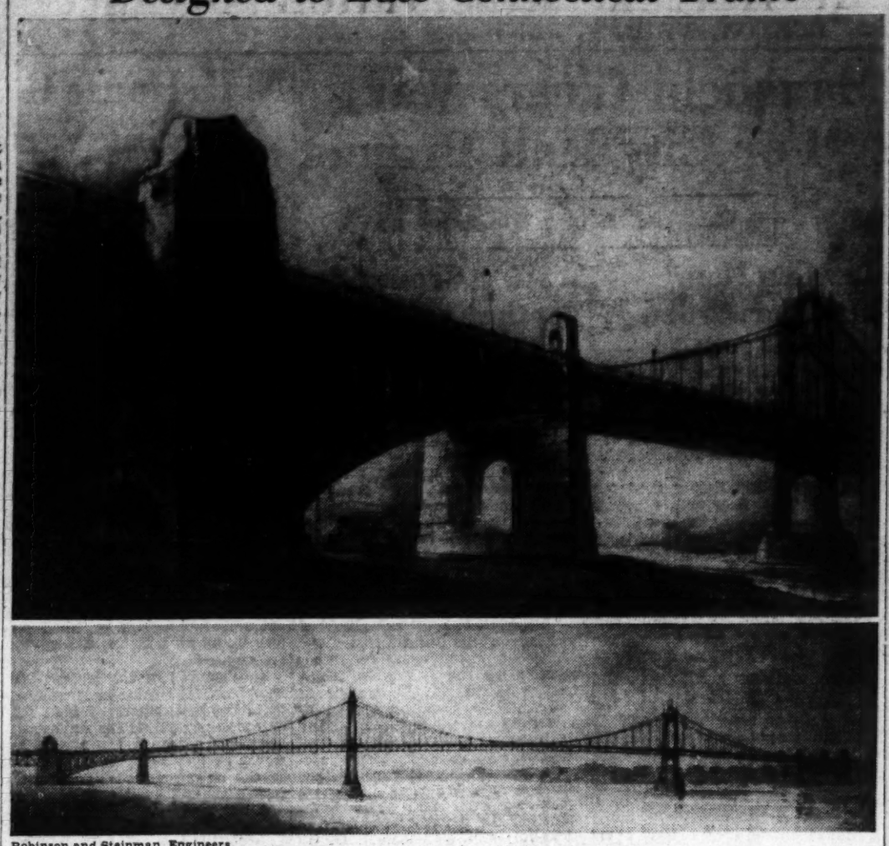
Representative Sawyer demanded the authority for the order. Officer Oakham answered that there was no order but that he was simply asking for co-operation and trying to keep the approach to the Governor's office clear.

"I was never so humiliated in the 24 years I have been in the House," Mr. Sawyer declared as he stepped into the clerk's office and prepared his order.

"Was Sawyer loitering?" Officer Oakham was asked.

"No, not loitering," he replied, "but he delayed there a few moments and I thought he might cooperate and move on."

Designed to Ease Connecticut Traffic



Robinson and Steinman, Engineers

Proposed Bridge Over Connecticut River at Hartford

Upper Picture Shows a Close-up of a Section of the Structure, While the Lower Depicts the Bridge as Viewed From a Distance

Warsisps Appear In Boston Market

Warsisps and tangelos make their first appearance of the season in Boston markets this week end. The former is a hot house vegetable with stalks like celery and leaves like spinach growing on top of the stalks. The tangelo is a Florida-grown cross between an orange, tangerine and grapefruit—a comparatively large fruit now selling for from 60 to 90 cents a dozen.

Unusual weather conditions have had a marked effect on the season's fruit and vegetable supplies and prices.

Freezing temperatures in California have sent up the price of navel oranges, while hot weather in Florida has resulted in a drop in strawberries and in shipment of large crops of vegetables to this market. Heavy rains in Puerto Rico have destroyed a large part of the cucumber crop, raising the price to from 25 to 28 cents each.

Prices of fresh meats, which rose sharply two weeks ago, have now declined again, although the fall in beef is not as noticeable as in lamb and pork. Lamb is 20 per cent lower than a year ago and the quality is said to be much better. Chain stores and large independent markets report that they have been asked by the national livestock and meat board to co-operate in the disposal of a surplus crop of lamb—which accounts partly for the low prices.

East Providence Plans To Dedicate Post Office

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Representative Aime J. Forand of Central Falls, R. I., said today the new East Providence post office building would be dedicated Jan. 30.

Mr. Forand has been named chairman of the committee on arrangements for the dedication, assisted by Postmaster Edward F. Carroll of Providence and the chairman of the East Providence town council. He said he planned to speak at the ceremony.

Trade

(Continued from Page 9)

stores show the chains today have lines of their own branded goods covering practically the entire range.

It is agued that if the "fair trade" law, as suggested in New Hampshire, is enacted in only a few states, a great countrywide chain would not radically change its methods for the entire country. But if "fair trade" laws should be enacted in a large number of states such a concern, with nation-wide distribution, could—it is said—produce items of its own brand to compete with practically every nationally advertised product and could sell them at whatever price they saw fit in spite of the "fair trade" laws. Instead of reducing the harmful competition between "chain stores" and independent stores a "fair trade" law might, it is pointed out, make the situation even more difficult.

What's Going On in the Arts

Chardon String Quartet

Chamber music of unusual quality has been offered devotees of that form of musical diversion this week, and although the program given last night in Paine Hall, Harvard University, was played upon the orthodox instruments of the present day by the Chardon String Quartet (Messrs. Lauga, Knudson, Cauhapé and Chardon), the music was refreshingly new in point of interest. Assisted by Fernand Gillet, oboist, the quartet presented the following program: Mozart, String Quartet in F major; Stamitz, Duo for violin and cello; Stamitz, Oboe Quartet in B flat major, Op. 8, No. 4.

The name of Stamitz (which is sometimes written Steinmetz) was an illustrious one and the family was an artistic ornament of the musical life of Mannheim during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Karl Stamitz (1746-1801) was the talented son of a gifted father. He wrote 70 symphonies, in the orchestration of which he displayed many ideas which at that time were new and novel. To the best of our knowledge, the works on this program have not been played in public performance in this vicinity in many years. As set forth last night, Stamitz proved a worthy contemporary of his younger colleague, Mozart, and the experiment which the Chardons are undertaking this year in presenting a series of three concerts devoted exclusively to the works of Mozart, Stamitz, von Dittersdorf and Wilhelm Friedemann Bach should prove stimulating.

The concert last night went unusually well. The players were, for the most part, in excellent form and apparently found congenial material in these works. The Mozart quartet was played with clarity and charm. More elegance might have been injected into the performance with good effect, yet the true Mozartean flavor was there.

Messrs. Lauga and Chardon gave an admirable performance of the Stamitz Duo, which deserved the care evidently taken in preparation, and the Oboe Quartet proved interesting thematically and in performance, although a singular effect in the first movement piqued one's curiosity concerning the actual score. An audience of good size and great enthusiasm applauded this program of commendable length. G. M. S.

New Motion Pictures

"Maid of Salem," which had its world premiere at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday, should rank as one of the outstanding films of 1937. Frank Lloyd's latest production carri to a new peak that producer's ability not only to tell a story but at the same time to express an idea.

The thesis which occupies Mr. Lloyd's attention is that fear and ignorance the mandrake roots of superstitition—are the only devils which attempt to destroy human happiness. And these devils disappear in the light of intelligence and understanding. To accompany his drama, the director of "Mutiny on the Bounty" and "Cavalcade" has evoked a dour, brooding atmosphere which is sustained throughout the film. Not since "The Informer" do we recall a motion picture which has remained in its key so successfully.

The scene is laid in Salem Village of 1692, a time when the sun of affection and laughter seldom broke through the black clouds of fanaticism. Barbara Clarke, a young Puritan girl, falls in love with a dashing young Virginia rebel in hiding. Coincident with his clandestine arrival in Salem to find refuge with an uncle, a witch hysteria terrorizes the village, and in a short time a series of purely innocent episodes are construed to prove the girl a witch and the young Virginian, Satan himself. It is these scenes—notably one in which the village parson warns his parishioners to suspect everybody, "even the members of your own family," of witchcraft—which present the terror of such a situation in all its falsity and intensity.

Technically, the film measures up to the significance of the idea it expresses. The settings are simple and effective and have been well photographed. Claudette Colbert gives a moving and well-shaded portrait of the young woman whose humanely intelligent nature rebels at the suffocating restraint which nearly brings about her destruction. Fred MacMurray, although we did not understand the nature of his accent, is a sufficiently engaging hero. Among the many fine performances which Mr. Lloyd has woven with rare skill into the pattern of his main idea, perhaps the more outstanding are contributed by Harvey Stephens, Gale Sondergaard, Louise Dresser, Halliwell Hobbs, Edward Ellis, Beulah Bondi, Madame Sulte-

Vandamm Studio

Pauline Frederick, Who Will Appear in Maxwell Anderson's New Play, "The Masque of Kings," at the Shubert Next Week

won, Lucy Beaumont, Donald Meek, E. E. Clive, Bonita Granville and Sterling Holloway. "Maid of Salem" is by all means a picture for thinking persons, but not for young children.

The stage show features the personal appearance of Herbert Mundin, English comedian, who does a scene from "Cavalcade."

A color spectacle laid in the timberlands and entitled "God's Country and the Woman," heads the new bill at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. Beautiful scenic shots of logging operations in the great woods furnish not only the décor but much of the drama for this story of a softie playboy who hardens himself and tames a toughie lady lumber boss when he strays from his own logging preserves into enemy territory. Beverly Roberts, George Brent, Barton MacLane and others shout and brawl and wisecrack, but the trees furnish too much competition for them. The companion picture is "Mind Your Own Business," a combination of Alice Brady and Charlie Ruggles at their collective silliest.

The new show at the Keith Boston features a series of vulgar semi-nude dances which place Sally Rand in the kindergarten class, and Al Trahan, piano playing comedian, who would be just as funny without the barroom humor. "The Plot Thickens," the screen offering is a mildly entertaining mystery, with James Gleason and Zasu Pitts.

J. D. B.

Gauguin Wood Blocks

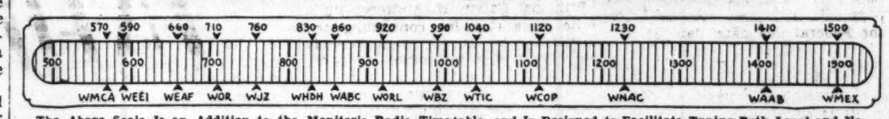
A recent acquisition of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will prove of interest to persons who are curious about technical aspects of printmaking. The original wood blocks are what bear the touch of the master's hand; the prints drawn therefrom may be executed by the hand of another. Here are two subjects of Gauguin's Tahitian interval, including figures of natives and snatches of detail from vegetation and conventional designs found in textiles. One of the blocks is made of European boxwood; the other, which is the more interesting, was cut from native wood. This latter is so pleasing to the touch, so handsome in its soft, luminous woodeny surface that it may well be looked upon as an incised drawing, intended to be enjoyed in the block. For us the block is far more beautiful than the print pulled from it. We feel certain that Gauguin took advantage of this choice morsel of wood and carved it for its sculptural potentiality.

Copley Society

Paintings by Alice Frye Leach occupy the gallery of the Copley Society of Boston. There are included landscapes and portraits.

There is something friendly and unaffected in these portraits, which seem likenesses for the most part of members of the painter's family. Most imaginative and pleasing perhaps is the portrayal of elderly "Brother Sebastien," with flowing beard and poetic aspect. In this portrait Alice Leach seems to have felt a freedom and unrestraint. D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's sketch	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Music and sport reports
5:15 Childrens Corner	Singing Lady's Musical Play	Tom Mix sketch	Music and sport reports
5:30 Doris Kerr, songs	Singing Lady's Musical Play	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:45 Checkerboard; talk	"Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Music and sport reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 News of Youth"	variety program	"Listen to Alice": vocalist	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": recording	Rendezvous: interview
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup": recording	Sport reports
7:00 "Mortimer Gooch": sketch	Council of States: talks	"Amos 'n' Andy": minstrels	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye, the Sailor"	Mario Cozzi: orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dramatic sketch
7:30 Ray Heatherton, songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Bill Cunningham, talk	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Music You Love"	Mexican vocal duo	Chemistry talk
8:00 "Boardway Varieties": Oscar	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers, male quartet; piano	Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; concert orchestra
8:15 Shaw; soloists; orchestra.	"Singin' Sam," baritone	duo; Rosario Bourdon's con-	"The Grummits": sketch
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orchestra;	"Death Valley Days": western	cert orchestra	"The Grummits": sketch
8:45 Rhythm Singers	dramatic sketch		
9:00 Hollywood Hotel: Fred Mc-	"Universal Rhythm": orches-	"Waltz Time": soloists;	Raymond Gram Swing
9:15 Murray; George Brent,	tra; soloists; chorus	chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	Stock show
9:30 Beverly Roberts in sketch;	"Twin Stars": Helen Brod-	Court of Human Relations:	Alfred Wallenstein's Impres-
9:45 soloists; orchestra	erick; Victor Moore; orch.	dramatic sketch	sions: concert orchestra
10:00 Philadelphia Orchestra, Eu-	U. S. Junior Chamber of Com-	"First Nighter" sketch	"The Witch's Tale": sketch
10:15 gene Ormandy, conductor.	merce awards: speakers	"First Nighter" sketch	"The Witch's Tale": sketch
10:30 New England Radio Parade.	Vivian Dell Chiesa: orchestra	Varsity Show: collegiate va-	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
10:45 New England Radio Parade.	Eliza Schallert Reviews	riety: John Held Jr.	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra
11:15 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc." sketch	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra	Duke Ellington's Orchestra
11:30 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Bob McGrew's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Raising Your Parents"; juvenile forum.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Young People's Concert of the New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: Farmers' Union program; United States Army Band.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Carnegie Tech Symphony Orchestra.

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:55 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera: Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffman," with Lawrence Tibbett and others; Maurice de Abravanel, conductor; commentator.

3:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Bases of Today's Languages—Italian, Spanish, German and American Indian."

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Liederkranz Society Chorus.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), "This America of Ours."

Dinner and After

6:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club"; Caspar Reardon, jazz harpist; Raymond Scott's quintet; Doris Kerr; orchestra.

7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers: Negro chorus.

7:30 WNAC, "Gene Slate's Job Problem": dramatic sketch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Joseph Bentonelli, tenor; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: "Modern Masters"—Carlos Salzedo, harpist.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Night Party; Francis Lederer, master of ceremonies; Ezio Pinza, basso; Gertrude Lawrence; Yasha Bunchuk; Ferde Grofe's Orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop; experimental drama.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Borrah Minnevitch's harmonica group; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Snow Village" sketch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Barn Dance program; soloists; comedy; orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), 'Chateau': Joe Cook; Rube Goldberg; Toto; Dexter Fellows; Harry Foster Welch; Original Memphis Five; Giovanni Benedetto; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Saturday Night Serenaders: soloists; orch.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Wahlberg Brown String recital

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert: third act of Wagner's "Die Walkure."

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: Lauritz Melchior; Andres Segovia, guitarist; Lucille Manners, soprano; Ray Noble's Orchestra; John B. Kennedy; symphony orchestra.

2:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Men of Destiny"; historical dramatic sketch.

2:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), LaPrade travelogue; organist.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Igor Stravinsky, guest conductor; Deems Taylor, commentator.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Musical Camera"; Willie Morris; orchestra.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:00 WAAB, Colonial Playhouse presents "Bread on the Water."

5:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Implications of the Buenos Aires Conference," Saville R. Davis.

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.

6:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World's Week," Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

6:00 WAAB, "Symphonic Hour": recorded classical program.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.

7:10 WEEI, Spinoza Paeff, violinist; Sara Miliev, pianist.

7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard": Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Lichling, commentator; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital; Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsen.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), New York Film Critics' Awards; talks; scenes from "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur; Walter Huston in "Dodsworth"; talks by directors.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Do You Want to Be an Actor?"; amateur theatricals.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Music for Today"; Morton Gould, soloist.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Nadine Conner, soprano; concert orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Dreams of Long Ago"; song dramatization.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; players; orchestra.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jewels of the Madonna"; soloists; symphony orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Josef Hofmann, pianist.

9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Shep Fields's Orchestra; Frank Parker; Judy Canova.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Community Sing"; studio chorus.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Yehudi Menuhin and Georges Enesco, violinists.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Romance of '76": American revolution dramatic sketch.

WPA

(Continued from Page 9)

piano, have been holding hearings in Boston and grading the player's ability immediately.

When the musician comes before the board, he is requested to fill out an identification form that requires his complete musical history. He must list types of work he has done and whether or not he has ever had business experience, the last to aid WPA officials in case he is rejected from the music project and is reclassified on some other project.

The musician then gives a solo on his particular instrument—or voice—and is judged by the three-man tribunal on tone, technique, rhythm and phrase, intelligence of interpretation, ability to read at sight, independence of style, fidelity to pitch, neutral quality of voice, tone production, breath technique and pronunciation.

Even conductors are requested to take an audition. They are given a written examination, a test on their particular instrument, and asked to give an exhibition of the proper way to conduct an orchestra, band, or choral group.

Grades follow the alphabet with A standing for excellent, B—good, C—fair, D—poor, and F—failure. Only those receiving an A or a B will be retained on the project.

Besides reviewing the ability of those on the project, the board will also conduct an examination of those on the certified list waiting for an opportunity to get on the pay roll. This, WPA officials say, will be done in order that there may be no delay in filling the places of those dropped.

Actors Must Show Record

As for the actors, no dramatic auditions are being held. A reviewing board of three persons directly connected with the theater, however, is now interviewing each of the 778 persons on the project in the State to ascertain if they have been professionally employed in the theater within the past 10 years.

The actors are required to fill out a form telling of their past experiences. They are asked to furnish proof in the form of contracts, programs or clippings of former engagements. If found to be nonprofessional, the actors will be dropped, officials declare.

No persons have been dropped as yet from either the drama or music projects, despite rumors to the contrary. The music additioners expect to take a month to go through the 1600 singers and players on the music project, and the drama reviewers expect to finish in somewhat less than a month.

Meanwhile the federal artists and writers are sailing on as serenely as ever, with no tests being requested of them. According to officials of both projects nothing has been heard from Washington regarding auditions or examinations and, as far as they know, none are in prospect.

Rumor persists, however, that their examinations are on the way. It has even been mentioned in some quarters that the artists will be given a view from some window, told to make a charcoal drawing of it, and then take it home and expand it in any medium they wished—within a certain time limit.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

farmers who favor membership in the N. E. M. P. A. or other co-operative organizations and there are also those who favor the direct selling of the product to such large distributors in the Boston market as Whiting Milk and H. P. Hood and Sons.

More than 100 dairy producers met at Colebrook, N. H., recently and went on record as favoring the direct sale to these large companies and voted unanimously to refuse membership in the N. E. M. P. A. or any other co-operative organization.

* * *

Governor Murphy has given the Senate and House appropriation committees quite a surprise. Instead of allowing these committees to await consideration of the budget problem until the delivery of the Governor's budget address, Governor Murphy called the committees' members together shortly after he took over the office and turned over to them copies of the budget estimates submitted to him by the heads of the various state departments. This makes it possible for the committees to conduct hearings on the budget situation while the Governor is studying the problem and preparing his budget address.

In order to consider the tax problem the legislators will have the benefit of advice from a new source this year. The State Tax Commission, which by reason of its work should be the best informed body in the State on the matter of local taxation problems, is preparing a report for the Governor and the lawmakers in which the commission will make suggestions as to means that could be adopted to raise new revenue and reduce the burden on present sources of state tax revenue.

From remarks made by members of the commission it is obvious that its members—at least some of them—favor a state sales tax. Of course every attempt made in other states to enact sales tax legislation has met with organized opposition and pressure from business establishments who feel that it will injure their business. But the fact that the suggestion should come from such a body as the tax commission might overshadow the opposition in the minds of the lawmakers.

* * *

The movement that has been under way for several years to create legislation devoted to the problem of child delinquency and the establishment of juvenile and domestic relations courts may come to a head at the present session of the legislature. For the past two years a committee of interested citizens and public leaders including social workers have been making an exhaustive study of this problem with a view to seeing suitable legislation enacted.

Somerville Scouts To Govern the City For One Day, Feb. 13

To make Boy Scouts of Somerville more "civic conscious," Mayor Leslie E. Knox of that city has arranged for them to govern the city for one day, on Saturday, Feb. 13. The Scouts will meet and elect a Mayor, aldermen and school committee in the same procedure as that of a city election. The Boy Scout mayor will then appoint department heads, a police chief and fire chief, after which the "aldermen" will confirm the appointments.

Scout Commissioner Willis Munrose revealed today a keen competition among the Scouts for the position of mayor, police chief and fire chief. Other Scouts interested in different vocations are interested in the city engineer position, superintendent of schools, and one lad is interested in welfare and relief problems.

Racing Service Raided

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Ax-swinging deputy sheriffs yesterday smashed into hotel rooms occupied by a racing information service and severed telephone lines they claimed were connected to "bookie" establishments. Two men escaped, the deputies reported. Amplifying equipment and 14 telephones were seized.

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Asia Called Key Continent In New Industrial Struggle

League of Women Voters—School of Politics

Consideration of Asia as the highly industrialized continent of the future and Soviet Russia as a great Pacific power should cause reflection on the part of Americans, according to Prof. Bruce Hopper of Harvard University, who delivered the closing address yesterday afternoon, at the School of Politics conducted at Radcliffe College by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

With international problems literally shifting from the water into the air, he pointed out the tremendous advance made by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in natural scientific developments. Some of these gains he listed as achievements in weather control, the populating of Siberia and the ice-bound regions north of the Arctic Circle with desirable citizens, the use of fixed ice for landing stations, and the opening of the northeast sea passage to China, a route which had defied navigators until 1932.

Demilitarized Zones

"It is time," he said, "for America to think about an agreement with the Soviet Union to demilitarize the Arctic region so that no matter what happens in the Pacific that region will be free from war. The arrival of the Soviet horsepower on the shores of the Pacific is what troubles Japan. This northern Soviet thrust makes Russia the neighbor of the United States. There is Alaska only a short distance across the Bering Strait."

Russia's eastern border he likened to the western frontier of America which stirred the pioneering instinct. He expressed the opinion that the world was headed for another industrial revolution, based not as formerly upon coal and iron, but upon electricity and an alloy based on aluminum, in which case, he added, the Bolsheviki would be well in the lead because of their vast natural resources in both of those materials.

Professor Hopper's reason for considering Asia the continent of the future, he explained, rested on its being the largest unsaturated market.

Russian Competition

Japan's fear of Russian competition, he stated, was comprehensible when it was realized, for example, that the Soviet Union had become a rival in the fishing industry, to mention one of the "synthetic industries" of the Japanese. During many years they had built up what amounted to a monopoly in fishing in Russian waters. Since the fishing convention of 1907, which gave Japan permission to use the Kamchatka fishing grounds, there had been modifications in the agreement until Japanese firms were forced to go to Vladivostok to bid for the waters. Finally, the latest agreement drawn up to assist the Japanese fishing firms had come to naught because it was not signed before the German-Japanese anti-communist pact was announced a couple of months ago.

As for that anti-Communist pact, Professor Hopper said he thought it meaningless and of no value to either subscriber "short of a liquid condition of a world war, in which they might help themselves to a slice of Soviet territory containing raw materials." The fishing industry of Japan, he pointed out, possessed one third of the world's total fishing craft, obtained one third of the world's catch, and employed half of the three million people engaged in that industry throughout the world.

Spread of Communism

Expressing admiration for what Japan had accomplished on "a shoestring," Professor Hopper said that nevertheless "in a long competition with the Soviet Union she is licked before she starts. She has not the necessary economic horsepower, and she fears competition in commerce most of all."

Concerning the spread of communist doctrines in China, he stated, "There is only one nation that has anything to gain by civil war in China, and that is Japan. What the true answer is to the present situation lies behind a baffing wall of oriental subtlety. When it comes to subtlety the Japanese have it all over us, but . . . the Chinese make the Japanese seem like children."

He emphasized the need for the United States to carry out its promises of neutralization of the Philippines, in view of the rapidly developing airways of all countries in the Pacific. Neutral landing fields he saw as an urgent requirement. Speaking of the freeing of the Philippines, he added, "I cannot believe that this country will toss aside its moral trusteeship merely to appease certain economic interests."

Increases Small Owners

Summing up the arguments pro and con which had been presented at the three-day School of Politics, on two topics of absorbing interest, he concluded, "Fascism and communism, as far as we are concerned, do not enter into the picture. If democracy is to be preserved we must reverse the process that destroyed Roman democracy and introduced a slave economy. We must increase the number of small property owners, so that our people cannot be proletarianized and subjected to economic slavery. I cannot find in all history any proof to contradict the fact that if you use violent means your ends become violent."

Discussing the results of the Buenos Aires conference of American states, Dr. Clarence H. Haring, who is Robert Woods Bliss Professor of Latin-American History and Economics at Harvard University, said at yesterday morning's session that while the conference was not an international legislative body, it nevertheless blocked out a re-orientation of Pan-American policy. This, it was hoped, would be the beginning of close and friendly inter-American association. He declared much depended on the continuation of the Good Neighbor Policy of the United States Government, and the spirit of mutual trust and good will fostered by Secretary Hull and his colleagues.

Soviet Constitution

The 1936 Constitution of the Soviet Union was discussed yesterday morning by Miss Harriet Moore, editor of the Monthly Research Bulletin of the American Russian Institute, who explained that the new order meant no sharp break from the past, but simply an adjustment of state machinery to cope with already existing social and economic conditions. It was not to be expected, she added, that that would be the final constitution. There would have to be others as the Union developed.

Luncheon discussions revolved about the neutrality policy of the United States and were led at Agassiz House by Saville R. Davis, commentative radio news writer of The Christian Science Monitor, and at First Church, Congregational, by Payson S. Wild, assistant professor of government at Harvard.

Only a state of mind rendered proof against destructive propaganda, Mr. Davis averred, could stem the onsweep of the madness of war. "The war mentality," he said, "arrays itself in many disguises, but the most pernicious of all is the mask of righteousness."

He suggested President Roosevelt's policy of reciprocal tariff as one means of serving true neutrality, by co-operating in the common task of removing the causes of war.

Neutrality Laws

Contending that the present neutrality legislation did not go far encugh," Mr. Wild said, "There is still much that might be done to insulate ourselves more effectively, given the present apparent assumption that we shall undertake no responsibility for the outbreak of trouble.

"The present law prohibits only the export of arms and the making of loans to both belligerents. It further would put us into a definitely unneutral position if war arose between a Latin-American state and an Asiatic or European power. There remain for attention such matters as the restriction of raw material exports, the application of quotas to neutrals and belligerents, and a ban upon the entry of armed merchant ships into our ports."

Milk

(Continued from Page 9)

in consumer prices. Apparently, says Governor Aiken, the industry cannot handle its problems alone.

And since the Federal Government cannot permanently care for the New England industry, it is presumably "up to the consumers," he added.

Consumer co-operatives are not entirely unknown to the milk business in New England. One now operates in Fitchburg, Mass., where a group of consumers have organized to provide a direct link between producer and consumer which exists for their mutual benefit, and not for the profit of a third party.

Obviates Price Wars

In effect, the consumer co-operative is a society of consumers who buy their milk from the farmers, deliver them to society stores and sell to members of the society at just enough to operate the business. The farmer is quoted a price he always gets because there is no chiseling of the consumer dollars. Since profits all go back into the business, there is no motive for price wars.

While the Fitchburg society is a small one, it serves to illustrate what Governor Aiken would do on an all-New England scale. Every time trouble brews in the industry, a long-drawn-out series of conferences is the only way to effect even temporary relief under existing marketing setups. In the present situation "producers are willing to confer but distributors are not," the Governor said.

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts and New Hampshire governors pinned their hopes for a settlement of differences upon the hoper-for enactment of a federal law which would permit price control. Others saw a possible solution in proposed interstate compacts.

Plans for Mt. Holyoke Reservation Advance

Bill for State to acquire 800 acres as memorial to Calvin Coolidge presented to Legislature—Historic Summit House and old incline railway included in tract.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 22—Plans for a state reservation on Mt. Holyoke range, urged by Northampton citizens as a memorial to Calvin Coolidge and warmly supported by civic and recreational organizations, is advancing toward realization, its advocates have felt. Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation, and F. L. Haynes, State Forester, have approved the plan conditionally and a bill to acquire not more than 800 acres for a state forest has been presented to the Legislature.

This 800-acre tract would include the hotel on the summit, famed for its marvelous view; the quaint incline railway in use since 1854 and the excellent motor road from the base to the summit, connecting with the Connecticut valley highway system. This section is remarkable for its trap-rock formation and survivals of the glacial period.

Reservation or Forest?

Whether the mountain should be a state reservation or state forest is a question now being debated, and the answer may hinge on a decision respecting the future status of the hotel, one portion of which dates from 1821. Commissioner Dean does not consider the operation of a hotel as a proper function of the conservation department and thinks the acquisition of the property by that department would call for demolition of all except the original portion, which might make a convenient shelter and observatory as well as an interesting historical feature. In the hotel is an ancient register in which Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, John Quincy Adams, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Charles Sumner and Jenny Lind, wrote their names.

Should satisfactory arrangements be made for administration of the property as a whole, Commissioner Dean believes its operation as a state reservation, after the manner of Greylock, Mt. Tom and Wachusett mountains, would be preferable. This might be possible, he suggests, through co-operation of Hampshire county or Massachusetts State College. County co-operation as applied in previous instances involves the burden of maintenance by the local unit, and the Hampshire county commissioners recently voted not to recommend that the county assume the obligation.

Many Problems Ahead

Many would like to see the hotel continued in operation. In 1935 nearly 6000 persons registered there from 35 different states. This end might be attained, it is said, by private interests taking over the administration of the hotel, relieving the State of any responsibility in that connection. A number of solutions are considered, and it is believed that by the time the bill comes to a hearing a plan covering this particular problem will be submitted.

One possible solution, in case the Hampshire commission will not reverse its adverse decision on maintenance, is for Hampden and Hampshire counties to share that responsibility, as is done with Mt. Tom reservation. This is advocated on the ground that the park would be likely to attract many more visitors from Hampden with its four cities, than from Hampshire.

The ride from the halfway house to the summit of the mountain is an interesting experience. First established as a cable road, the railway was electrified through the efforts of Joseph A. Skinner, manufacturer and long a leading trustee of Mt. Holyoke College, who bought most of the land on the mountain to protect it from quarrymen and others threatening its exploitation. To his present holdings would be added other smal ltracts available, the estimated cost altogether being not exceeding $40.000, which the Legislature is asked to provide. Ultimately the plan looks to the acquisition of additional acreage.

Bills

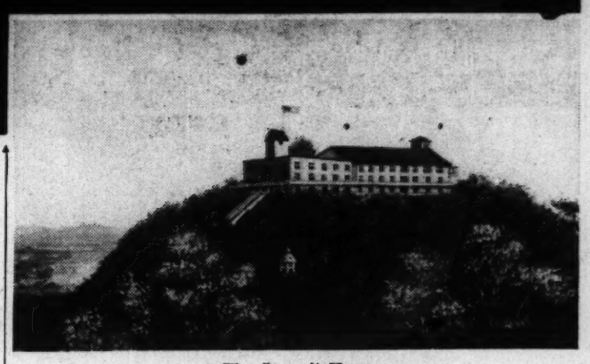
(Continued from Page 9)

each must give the bill three readings, pass it to be engrossed and then to be enacted. The bill, however, may be killed at any one of these stages.

When the committee report is adverse, both branches may accept the report, thus killing the measure. However, either branch may overturn the report. Then the procedure is the same as though the measure was favorably reported.

The quantity of bills filed in the Massachusetts Legislature is comparatively high, inasmuch as every citizen has the right of free petition. Any person desiring to submit a proposal to the General Court may do so through his state representative or senator. Such bills are marked "By Request." Thus, the legislator may escape responsibility for them.

Mt. Holyoke Range
A View From the West



The Summit House
Historic Hotel Atop Mt. Holyoke

Deadline Is Set For Payments On Job Compensation

Only those employers who present iron-clad reasons for requesting extension of the time in which to make their final unemployment compensation contribution reports for 1936 will be granted extension beyond Jan. 30, 1937, the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission announced today.

The final reports were due on Jan. 20. Those employers who have failed to file their reports by Jan. 30 with the necessary payments may be penalized by double taxation, the commission warned, unless they proved they are further entitled to extension.

Warning Is Set

The commission announced "no applications for extension beyond Jan. 30, 1937, will be granted or considered unless evidence can be produced that the employer has been first granted an extension by the Internal Revenue Service of the Treasury Department for the filing of his excise return on Form 940, due Jan. 31, 1937. . . .

"This Federal excise tax on employers of eight or more is 1 per cent of the entire pay roll less the credit for amounts paid to the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation commission up to nine-tenths of such tax, provided such payments have been received before the Federal due date, Jan. 31.

Penalties Cited

"Failure by an employer to make contributions on time to the Massachusetts Commission, with or without extension, will mean the possible sacrifice of the credit against the federal tax unless the federal authorities extend their due date. This failure may result in practically double taxation by the payment of nine tenths per cent to Massachusetts and an additional 1 per cent to the Federal Government.

"Therefore, an employer who believes that he is entitled to any extension of time beyond January 30, for his Massachusetts return, should first get an extension for his federal return. If granted, a copy of this extension should then be furnished to the Massachusetts Commission and accompany a request for extension before consideration can be granted."

Drop Your Whistle At Museum's Door

Should your enthusiasm for a water color or a fine oil painting at the Museum of Fine Arts reach the heights of tempting you to whistle a merry air—don't!

If you do, you may be amazed to hear a succession of whistled airs, echolike, growing ever more distant—and then you may find yourself, somewhat embarrassed, telling a guard you harbored no intention of looting the building.

Whistling is the museum's latest device to forestall a raid upon its treasures.

This technique was revealed yesterday when an art student, whistling cheerily, was cautioned by one of the gallery attendants. The student was asked to stop for the reason, the guard said, that it was a museum order that should anything go amiss in a gallery, the guard making the discovery was to whistle. His signal would be caught and repeated by the guard in the next room, and thus roll through the building to a control official, who could close all exists and prevent a thief from escaping.

Eighty-Five Worcester Schoolrooms Are Linked by Loudspeaking System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 22—The problem of delivering lectures, giving instructions or making announcements to an entire student body of more than 2000 boys and girls in a school hall of such size that four separate assemblies are necessitated, has been solved in the two-building Worcester High School of Commerce with the recent installation of a powerful loud-speaking system connected with each of the 85 classrooms.

In addition to proving an entertaining innovation to the students and a saver of considerable time each day, the system is also valuable as an eliminator of a traffic hazard which existed as the result of the students being compelled to cross a busy street in order to go from one building to the other for assemblies.

Installed with funds subscribed by graduating classes over a period of 20 years, the system required over four miles of wire. The microphone over which talks and messages are delivered is located on the desk of Principal Calvin H. Andrews, while the apparatus for controlling the system takes up a comparatively small space in one corner of his office.

Another microphone is also located in the assembly hall so that in the future various programs which previously had been given only for seniors because of the limitations of the school auditorium can be enjoyed by the rest of the students in their respective classrooms.

By the touch of a switch the principal can tune in on all of the 85 classrooms at once, or in any desired number down to a single room. The use of couriers and messengers drafted from various classes for the usual official school business has been eliminated as the principal can, with the exception of private business, deliver his own messages direct to the teachers themselves. Announcements are made simultaneously to the entire student body with a minimum of commotion and loss of time.

A 19-tube radio is part of the apparatus so that all rooms can be tuned in on radio programs of a patriotic, instructive or cultural nature. A phonograph is also attached to the control board so that any desired records can be played.

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 9)

poundment, the public was informed of the action without delay.

Speculation Rife

Rather than a surprise, the suit was a matter of interest and speculation to Beacon Hill political circles. Observers recalled Mayor Mansfield's many challenges to former Governor Curley of the last 2½ years. It was over the radio on Sept. 18, 1935, that the Mayor called on "every citizen in Massachusetts . . . to keep alive" the campaign against Mr. Curley.

Three days before that, on Sept. 15, the Mayor, objecting to the tactics of the Boston Finance Commission, said: "The fight to terminate misrule in Massachusetts has just begun."

Arose Frequently

Early in Mayor Mansfield's administration, it was recalled, issues provoking to Mr. Curley or to his appointees at City Hall arose frequently. Before he had held office a year the Mayor had taken particular interest in the matters of land takings at the Sumner Tunnel, the so-called Mohawk Packing Company case, and the settlement of property damages to the General Equipment Company at Kenmore Square, and the North End Prado.

Observers recounted the many days of public dispute that followed between Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Curley after the latter became Governor.

The dispute over the Finance Commission's right to withhold records of the Dolan investigation; the Mayor's preparation of a suit against Edmund L. Dolan, filed a little more than a year ago; the entrance of the Mayor into the campaign against the Governor for United States Senator; the Mayor's victory in the Dolan case; and finally, defeat of Mr. Curley in November; all these events were recalled in detail yesterday.

Against such a political background, the arrival in the courts of a new suit by the city against the former Governor, who at that moment was checking his baggage while en route from Miami to Havana, Cuba, provoked speculation as to its effect on the election, next November, of a new Mayor.

A large sign: "Headquarters, Curley for Mayor," has already appeared on the streets, and Mr. Curley has given tacit admission of his candidacy. Will Mayor Mansfield continue his drive? Some observers, at least, feel that this new suit by the city is but the first of Mayor Mansfield's renewed efforts. They are watching for Feb. 1, when the impounded papers are returnable and when contents of this case will be known.

R. J. S.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Champlain	Jan. 23	Plymouth	Jan. 30	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm	Jan. 23, 6:00 am
§Conte Di Savoia	Jan. 23	Gibraltar	Jan. 29	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm	Jan. 23, 9:00 am
Manhattan	Jan. 27	Plymouth	Feb. 3	Jan. 26, 8:00 pm	Jan. 27, 8:00 am
‡Deutschland	Jan. 27	Hamburg	Feb. 5	Jan. 26, 8:00 pm	Jan. 27, 1:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	Seattle	Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Asuan Maru	San Pedro	Jan. 31	Jan. 26, 4:00 pm	Jan. 26, 7:30 pm
Asama Maru	San Francisco	Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.
†New Zealand only.
*Japan only.
‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.
§Germany only.

Harvard Student Council Asks Curb on 'Tutoring' Schools

Restraint on the system of private tutoring schools in the vicinity of Harvard Square, and restriction of "high-pressure" advertising by them in college publications, is advised in the latest report submitted by Harvard's active student council.

This report was the result of an investigation of "cramming" schools, in which confidential questionnaires were answered by about 1300 students.

Laziness on the part of students and intricate organization of courses were found by the council to be the major causes of heavy patronage of these tutoring establishments. To check this resort to cramming methods, the council recommended establishment of closer contact between students and faculty.

Directors of some of the tutoring schools have defended them as a "supplement" to the university's curriculum, made necessary by defects in its educational system, it was pointed out.

Council is "Go-Between"

The Harvard student council, which for more than 30 years has acted as an impartial educational "go-between" for faculty and students, is recognized as one of the most successful examples of student representation in the forming of policies of a large university. During its existence it has been consulted, it is said, on every major innovation in the college.

In addition to its investigation of the tutoring school situation, the council recently has completed surveys of scholarship awards and laboratory hours, and has just announced the beginning of a study of the athletic situation.

Survey of Athletics

The new survey, which will begin as soon as possible after midyear examinations are over, was prompted by the fact that Harvard's "Athletics for All" plan has been threatened in recent years by small gate receipts and also by the fact that funds for Dr. Conant's suggested "athletic endowment" plan have not yet been available.

The council has appointed four students to report to Dr. Conant and H. A. A. officials on the athletic needs of the Harvard community, with particular attention to the development of the intra-mural program under the house plan, and to possible methods of financing the whole athletic association program.

Reynolds Urges Tree Commissions

For some time, Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, has sat in his office at 3 Joy street, listening with rising emotions to the regular crash of falling shade trees in towns and cities of the Commonwealth. Today he threw restraint aside and poured forth from Beacon Hill some forceful denunciations of the manner in which communities were destroying many of their shade trees which cannot be replaced overnight like broken street lamps.

The worst part of it is that these trees when destroyed are seldom replaced, said Mr. Reynolds. And surprising as it seems, politics plays its usual part even in planting (or lack of planting) shade trees, he added. For these reasons, Mr. Harris made a special plea to legislators today to pass the bill proposed by the Forestry Association to replace tree wardens and superintendents, each charged with a fragment of responsibility, with unpaid commissions whose job it would be to select the officials to care for trees without political considerations.

By some strange coincidence, Mr. Reynolds found that 83 per cent of the tree wardens of the State who reported on tree conditions to the association stated that they were paid not by the towns but by the electric companies.

Farm Groups Join For Legislation In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 22—Eight New Hampshire farm organizations have banded themselves together to fight as a unit for legislation they favor and against such legislation as they do not want to see enacted. They are the Grange, the Farm Bureau Federation, the Dairymen's Association, the Horticultural Society, the Poultry Growers' Association, the Sheep Breeders' Association, the Beef Producers' Association, and the Red Club of America. They will maintain a legislative representative to attend to their interests.

The members of the organizations favor some sort of state police legislation. The proposed budget of the State Department of Agriculture has been approved, as well as the movement of Commissioner of Agriculture Andrew L. Felker for additional regulatory power and additional funds for the work of licensing commercial feed companies and the giving of laboratory tests to these companies' formulas.

The groups are also solidly behind the movement for new milk control legislation, to replace the milk control act which was thrown out by the State Supreme Court a short while ago on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

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will appear every Friday on this page

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

You Might 'High-Hat' the First Robin With These

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Crowns on Hats Are Irregular

And Brims Swoop Down With a Gallant Flourish

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Hats are so important this season that it is unfair to classify them among accessories. Not only are they integral to the costume, they are dominant. This position has been achieved by the appropriation of novel materials and their manipulation in clever ways and by the expression of design ideas in unusual variety.

At the moment attention is concentrated largely on cruise millinery, but in February women in the large cities begin to wear spring hats and an examination of what is offered for southern resorts now gives advance information as to what will be modish in mid-winter in town and in summer at the shore and in the mountains.

Shapes

The classic, tailored hat is always at hand for wear with sports suits. Sailors of several types are basking in the sub-tropical sun, the Breton and the bicycle types perhaps in the lead. The latter is not the inflexible straw which the '90's knew but a supple model, often made of taffeta or belting, wearing, however, the even brim of its prototype. There is also a "fly-away" sailor, the brim of which is slashed. Tasseled "pill-boxes" stressing the Dalmatian influence, are particularly jaunty for informal dining after the sun has lost its fervor.

Tams have flattened into pancakes. La Mode chez Tappé shows a disk of baku edged with frilly black lace in which are scattered tiny bows of black velvet ribbon; and Jean King shows interesting versions in white wool, particularly for the beach. Occasionally two disks will be superimposed, and in others the original form is scooped out in the middle and raised on the sides so that it resembles the paper boats one folds for children. Maria Guy is the originator of this form.

Turbans

Turbans are more than ever attractive, made of many-colored strips of fabric intertwined in pleasing harmonies or gay prints wound into ropes. Paisley challis, crepe, silk jersey and even chamois are employed for these oriental effects, which often show open crowns. It is smart for girls to roll their own out of exotic materials. Another type of turban develops a crown that mounts to the height of a fez and it, too, is often open.

Then there are little brimless toques whose crowns are their "fortune." They may emulate pixie caps, or candle extinguishers, or "stocking caps," or the tall headgear of Asiatic tribesmen. They are seldom trimmed, unless with a self-bow, a dashing quill, or with shirring of their own material; and according to the latest fad, they are pushed far back on the head. This position, however, would not be adopted by middle-age. Narrowly-brimmed toques are also much in the running and they carry more trimming than any other type of hat, despite their diminutive beginnings. They are worn tipped well over the brow, where the flowers and feathers are massed, and very slightly tilted to the right.

Visor caps continue and so does the off-the-face hat. This shape brings us logically toward bonnets, which are creeping steadily into the mode, those with Flemish flower-pot crowns and the Quaker form with which Agnes is having great success.

Leading toward this radical silhouette is the downward movement in the back which characterizes almost every new model. A flange hugs the coiffure at the rear. Changes in accepted fashions develop slowly, but it seems probable that the off-the-face brim and the baby-cap crown will collaborate successfully in making popular a style long obsolete, reminiscent of the early '90's and perhaps reintroduced by its charming revival in Victoria Regina.

Rubens' Influence

Hats this season are very small or else very large. The large shapes have borrowed their rhythms from the hats beloved of Peter Paul Rubens, of whose paintings there has been an important exhibition in Paris. The brims swoop down on one side and leap up on the other, or else perform the same gallant flourish from back to front. Crowns may be very high or very low, but they are usually irregular and there is much clever manipulation of material to produce form interest.

President Roosevelt's South American trip has introduced a fresh influence into millinery, that of the sombrero, and huge saucer brims have appeared with low crowns, made from bright silk kerchiefs, and trimmings, either on brim or crown, of two-toned braids or bands of plumage. Bloomingdale, who is sponsoring these, has an interesting "insideout" hat, which is velvet on one side and flannel on the other, and which you can reverse according to the occasion and the weather.

Materials

Travelers to southlands should, of course, choose hats in materials suitable to the temperatures where their trips will take them. For the boat, the train, the plane and the motorcar and for all-day adventures in the middle-south, classic hats of pastel-colored felt, of tweedy and nubby felt, of angoram (a new material woven of ramie and angora and which looks like hatter's plush), of feather-weight kid and antelope, of light novelty woolens and of belting, will all prove satisfactory. In the deeper south are worn smartly linen, silk, crepe, horsehair, chintz, cretonne, batiked and tie-dyed Javanese fabrics, very rough and very smooth straws—and particularly a novelty straw surfaced with tiny knots—and gleaming braids so sewn as to form designs on the hat's body, hand-woven hemp, Roman-stripe ribbon and other fabrics that inspire milliners to gay designs.

For gala events in all mild climates large hats of sheer materials, of fine straws and of braids in nacre effects are leaders in the pageant. Lace and lace tulle, and multiple layers of organdie with silk or velvet designs woven into them, and figured and flowered cirés, are among the most gorgeous of the stuffs. Combinations of media have also given scope to creative designs.

Trimmings

Some of the newest and smartest quills are as slim as stilettos; others with broader blades are lustrous and colorful and sometimes arise from beds of flowers and feathers. Stitching and cording are much used in lieu of ornaments and so are funny little phantasies of self-material. Witness the white linen quill in our illustration, decorated with tiny knots of many-colored baby ribbon. Many types of feathers are used, from breasts to tall stiff feathers and curled and glycerined ostrich. An amusing use of feathers is shown in the delightful toque pictured on this page, where the tall feathers shoot up through a twist of the material and two feathers lie across the hair on the left side of the hat, with beading along their spines. Another surprising ornament is found in our double-brimmed cavalier hat, a lustrous-white, scaly, lacy substance derived from fish anatomy. Appliqué motifs are also used between brims.

But flowers are the belles of the millinery ball. They crowd the fronts of toques with particular enthusiasm. Bluets, nasturtiums, delphiniums, peonies, roses, carnations, primroses, iris and other blossoms come together in flamboyant bouquets close-clipped and looking like deep-piled carpets as they lie on brims and crowns of small and large hats. Froufrous of ribbon or pompons may mingle with them. Veils and also chiffon draperies sometimes float around the face or drape the shoulders.

Colors

Scarlet and primrose is a very new combination. Dark plum is seen with pale blue, raspberry with gray. Some interesting three-color harmonies are also in the southern spotlight, such as Nubian brown, smoke-blue and rambler-rose, and reseda and colonial green and scarlet or henna.

Black and black with white, with lemon and with madonna-blue and the bonbon colors is very much the vogue and looks more formal than a riot of hues. Trimmings in dark tones are used a great deal against pastel or white bodies.

Belts and handbags to echo some feature of the hat knit the costume into attractive unity. Mme. George is fond of doing gilets out of the material or trimming of the hat. A costume has become a complex organization of interrelated parts. Omit one link and the design falls apart.

Vassar

Upper Left—Breton Sailor of White Linen Piped With Navy and Trimmed With a Quill-like Ornament of the Fabric Pierced With Baby Ribbon in Several Colors, Which Is Tied in Little Knots. Right—Toque of Navy Grosgrain Trimmed With Three Pink Feathers That Swirl Upward Through a High Twist or Chimney of the Material and a Banding of Similar Feathers Across the Left Side. Lower Left—Soft Black Hat With Double Brim and Scaly Trimming Like a Chain of Mother of Pearl. All Three Models Designed by Mme. Simone George of Paris and Purchased by Lilly Daché for Sale in New York

Multi-Colored Rainbows

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rainbow fragments blending
Form patterns rich and fine.
So household tasks lend beauty
To the happy home design.

The savor of new-baked bread, crusty and golden
The whip of washed blankets, snowy fluff in the breeze
The hospitable gleam of silver rubbed to a mirror-like sheen
The ray of summer sunlight on the damp kitchen floor
The click of the oven door closing on a savory roast
The luscious sight of a golden brown meringue pie
The fresh orderly mien of the rooms aired and straightened
The "hello's" of the children coming in from school
The smooth feel of tables polished to high luster
Rainbow piles of neatly mended hose
The tap of the knocker announcing a friendly visitor
The sparkle of clear windows on a winter afternoon
Vegetables richly bright as jewels on the gleaming white table
The leisurely tick of the kitchen clock
The warm smell of freshly ironed linen
The happy hum of the sewing machine
The foam of soapsuds in the glistening tubs
The pop of cranberries bubbling brightly
The cool touch of milk flowing into silver cups
Piles of snowy linen in orderly array
The busy purr of the vacuum cleaner
Crisp ruffles and smooth folds of curtains newly hung
The teakettle cheerily singing on the stove,
The clink of silver knives and forks returning to their places
The sharp tang of wood fire crackling on the hearth
Rosy apples in a bowl upon the window sill
The click of the latch as Daddy comes home

From early morn to evening star
My life is full of beauty,
The sights and sounds and smells of home
Give charm to every duty.

H. V. S.

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Domestic Service Gains Status

As the Estonian Government Establishes a Household Chamber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tallinn, Estonia

The women of Estonia have recently brought off what they regard as a "big deal," and they have done it triumphantly.

Tucked away in their far corner of northern Europe, it might be supposed that these Baltic women would be able to keep themselves aloof from the problems which confront other European women in countries whose close proximity means that everyone is affected by everyone else's problem. But escape is not easy. Women in Estonia have found themselves, in recent years, faced with just those questions which other women are facing: the question of the right to earn, and to earn equally with men; the right to marry and yet to continue as a wage earner; the right to a settled status even if work is of a domestic character.

It is on this last question that the women of Estonia have achieved their "big deal." They have recently succeeded in persuading the Government to establish a Household Chamber, which is an actual branch of the state, with all the power and status of officialdom behind it, and with a woman—Mrs. Linda Eenpalu—at its head.

Now a "Profession"

The establishment of such a Chamber means that domestic work of all kinds will henceforth be regarded legally as a "profession" and respected as such. It means, too, that the official representatives of the Chamber will be eligible to take part in all state activities. It means that from now onward affairs dealing with household economy will be regarded as equal in importance to other state affairs, and that the old notion that a woman who accepts paid household work in some way loses caste will be exploded.

In Estonia, the Constitution—drawn up when the little country became an independent state after the World War—lays down in plain words the equality of men and women. This fact, while it has always aided the women of the country, has not allowed them equality without the exercise of constant vigilance. In Estonia—where the total population is roughly about 1,126,000 (about one-eighth of the population of London)—women are organized in the National Council of Women. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Marie Reisik, the council gathers together all those other women's organizations—there are nearly 50 of them—which have made it possible for women to find their way into state and municipal service, into the police force, into the upper posts of these ministries which concern themselves especially with culture, education and public welfare.

Land Women's Union

They are organized, too, in the Land Women's Union, through which, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Liis Käbin, the cultural and social status of the women who work on the farms and in the fields is taken care of. Members of both these organizations will now sit together in the new Household Chamber, striving, between them, to see that all work—even that of the home—is regarded as of national importance and as worthy, on that account, of respect and protection.

Estonia is small, but its influence, say its women, may be wide-reaching and powerful. Estonia may aid in establishing in Europe the fact that the right to earn belongs equally to man and woman, and that every wage earner has a right to that respect which should be extended to honest labor.

Among the Season's Garden Novelties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GARDENING

As the seed catalogues come winging in, we look first at the novelties being offered for our 1937 gardens. Marigolds lead off with an All-America Gold Medal Winner, a collarette variety called "Crown of Gold." It is a lovely thing, judging from the pictures, in the guinea gold shade, and having a chrysanthemum-like top surrounded by a collar of big petals. It is claimed to have entirely odorless foliage—which may recommend it to most people, although we confess to a fondness for the herblike fragrance of marigold leaves. Almost all the catalogues list it. Burpee's is featuring also a large flowered bedding petunia called Flaming Velvet, a rich deep mahogany-red. If you like scented double nasturtiums, you will wish to try Harmony, a primrose yellow, also Apricot, in a real apricot shade. We like the new Cupid Zinnias, too, mixed colors, gay little rosettes less than an inch across.

Many Sunset Colors

No, we can't get away from the new marigolds. Crown of Gold is only one of a galaxy. There is a new dwarf form of the highly prized Guinea Gold, a Tom Thumb called Golden Crown. Another is a Gigantea, called Sunset Shades (as offered by Dreer's) and Sunset Giants (as offered by Aggeler & Musser). It is huge, some five to seven inches across, fragrant, in a mixture of sunset colors ranging from primrose to deep gold. Chrysanthemum-Flowered is another variety displayed in most of our catalogues.

The Iceland Poppy makes a 1937 debut with Yellow Wonder, a bright buttercup yellow All-America selection. It is said to keep when cut, too. Snapdragons that are rustproof are led off by Super Majestic in all shades of pink, red, yellow, and orange.

And to include those of you who order from Dobbies of Edinburgh and other dealers in Great Britain: Aquilegia Clematiflora (also available in the United States) is a fascinating spurless columbine with clematis-like flowers and a wide range of colors. Carmine, a Tom Thumb Antirrhinum, and a compact novelty Ageratum, Silver Star, look attractive. Dianthus Delight, an all-summer-blooming little sweet william of compact habit and many colors, and the Golden Himalayan poppy, Meconopsis paniculata, also seem especially intriguing.

* * *

For the Garden Bookshelf

"The Living Garden," by E. J. Salisbury, the Macmillan Co., New York, $3. If you are a serious gardener—that is, if you care about gardening the way some people care about music and make it really a part of their lives—you will particularly enjoy this book. It is to gardening what a readable book on harmony or critical comment is to music. Its subtitle, "The How and Why of Garden Life," is its way of telling us that if we never studied botany (and most of us didn't), here is our chance to learn the fascinating and important things about our beloved plant friends that we have wanted to know. It is not a book of planting directions. It is not a book that tells us to put the wheelbarrow indoors in November and cover up the roses before heavy weather. It is an everyday botany, the thrilling tale of what makes flowers smell sweet and why they do, of the root formations of weeds and bulbs, of the way the "seed is in itself" (Gen. 1), of the history and meaning back of plant names. The many interesting diagrams and drawings make the book even more valuable. To our knowledge, the important points of a botany textbook are not often collected and presented in a form the average reader can find useful and enjoyable; therefore this book meets a definite need and should have an important place awaiting it on the garden bookshelf.

* * *

"South African Plants for American Gardens," by Sarah V. Coombs, Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, $4.50. Of recent years garden lovers of the United States have awakened to the beauty in South Africa long hidden to American eyes. Gladiolus fans year after year have mentally saluted the little wildings growing beneath the great Victoria Falls, as their own highly cultivated spikes of bloom came into fresh loveliness. But more recently we have adopted gay bright big marigolds and daisies, Mesembryanthema, Arctotis, Dimorphotheca—names hard to hang on to, but belonging to delightful flowers and we are growing as full of curiosity as the Elephant's Child. What else, we ask, may be blooming in that wonderful "Dark Continent" of abundant sunshine and bright blossoms?

This book is rather exciting. To be sure, it is made up simply of full descriptions of various plants grouped according to families, and generously illustrated by photographs, some of them in color. But one has always known that among those readers of this paper who live in South Africa, there are many who garden and who are reading of northern gardens and flowers entirely different from those they see from their own South African windows. Now one can know what they see and love. Furthermore, if one has a spirit of adventure—and what inveterate gardener has not!—one may seek out seedsmen who carry some of these wonders, and may raise them among one's own familiar flower friends. English catalogues are already carrying many, and American catalogues are introducing more every year.

For Northern Latitudes

An advantage which this volume has over an ordinary listing of South African plants, is that it is definitely written with the idea of introducing these flowers to northern countries. Therefore, special lists are made of those hardy enough to endure certain northern climates, and descriptions are constantly lent clarity by comparison with flowers familiar to northern eyes. The descriptions are delightfully written, by the way, in a chatty personal style. The book makes a decided contribution, we should say, to international friendship. M. J. T.

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Banana Nut Brown Bread

Cream
⅔ cup sugar with
½ cup shortening. Add
1½ ripe bananas mashed well. Add and mix well
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup pecan meats, chopped;
2 beaten eggs
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda. Put into a bread tin which has been greased and bake one hour at 350° F. This is delicious and keeps well.

Tuna and Noodle Casserole

Boil in salted water
1 package of noodles (8 ounces). Drain. Rinse in hot water
1 can light tuna (7 ounces), and flake. Heat
1 No. 2 can mushroom soup and add noodles and tuna
Salt to taste,
1 heaping tablespoon butter.
Pimientos may be added if desired.
Butter casserole and fill, covering with
1½ cups post toasties, crushed. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven (350° F.) Sautéed mushrooms added are fine for special occasions.

German Apple Pudding

Cream
1 tablespoon sugar with
1½ level tablespoons butter. Beat up an egg and add
½ of the egg to the creamed sugar, and beat. Add
3 tablespoons milk
1 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder and
½ teaspoon salt. Add more milk if needed to make it very light. This must be handled carefully. Roll out ½ inch thick. Spread with
Melted butter
2 chopped apples
Cinnamon and
Sugar. Roll up as for cinnamon rolls and cut in five pieces.
In a pan boil
1 cup sugar
1¼ cups water
1 tablespoon butter. Drop in cut roll slices. Put in oven at 375° F. for 15 minutes or until brown. Serve with cream and its own sauce.

(Mrs.) M. F. S., Illinois

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Whitewash for Art's Sake

How a Neat Scotch Cottage Gave the Writer an Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ely, Cambs.

Those who travel through country districts in Great Britain must be impressed by the number of whitewashed buildings to be seen. In the south the little thatched houses round their village greens are usually white of wall and chimney; one somehow expects it of them in their cosy setting of trees and flowers. But it is in the bare north, especially in Scotland, that whitewash really comes into its own, not only on farmhouses and cottages, but on all the buildings attached thereto. It is the exception rather than the rule to find a dwelling there, in rural surroundings, that is not white, even to the doorstep, which in spite of the notoriously variable weather of the north, is, with cheerful optimism, treated every day to a "lick" with the brush.

By the seashore, on roadsides, and high among the green folds of hills, white walls gleam friendly wise to the passerby: walls, which, but for their snowy dress would have remained almost unnoticed against their open backgrounds. They have an appeal and charm of their own and give an impression of gallantry which no sieges with climate could subdue.

Inside as Well

The whitening process is not, however, confined solely to the outside of the houses as we discovered one day when invited by a Scottish farmer's wife to enter her home. We had paused to look in at the open door of a cow-byre, and admire the pale coating on walls and stalls applied with so much evident good-will that the person responsible had even added ornamental flourishes in the form of scrolls to the lower edges of the walls. The advent of the farmer's wife at this juncture led to a tentative inquiry regarding buttermilk, and we were asked to follow her to the dairy. Over glasses of the delicious sour drink we observed and admired anew the effect of whitewash on what was otherwise bare stone, and commented on the lavishness of the scrollwork round skirting and floor.

We were then taken to look at the kitchen where whitening was again in evidence on the glistening hearth, below steel fender and long fender-stool. The stone floor was also lightly washed over with it, and the borders and the skirting of the walls dazzled with loops and circles. Seeing the people at their daily round, one marveled that time could be found for these apparently superfluous flourishes but it seemed to be regarded as part of the routine that they should be added. One dairy-maid, the farmer's wife told us, sketched thistle heads in whitening as a finish to her floors, but usually the design is merely a succession of whorls of more or less irregular shape and size according to the ability of the artist.

No Dark Corners

The great feature of the whitewashing was that it left no shadowy corners, but reflected the light wherever applied, and this put us in mind of a certain large, country washhouse at home in England which might be brightened by this means. On looking at the said washhouse some time later, there seemed no point in delaying the renovation. It had a high pitched roof, crossed with dark rafters and the walls wore a coating of tinted distemper, which though clean and light, did not give the bright effect of the walls seen in the north.

Along one side was a wide, open hearth, and a brick oven with a projection of brickwork like a hood over its little iron door. Beneath this was a sort of cavern, presumably for a fire, or for storing kindling. Next to it was a brick copper, heated by a small furnace underneath. Then there was a pump, long disused, but whose pump stone might be rendered more picturesque by a little treatment. The washhouse had two windows, and these and the door ought to have rendered it bright and cheerful, but the dark roof and the walls of flat distemper seemed to absorb the light. Whitewash was used forthwith; zinc was added to keep it from flaking off when dry, and some of the contents of the blue-bag stirred in to make the white even whiter.

Then, from top to bottom the walls were given a coat of this compound. Round the pump stone and the old open hearth, where sooty hobs became snowy instead, to the brick oven, whose dusky hood was changed to a white bonnet over its little door face, went the whitewash brush, and then to the copper, where the wooden lid now lifted to emit steam from a caldron of dazzling purity. All that was lacking was the scrollwork, but it seemed a pity to break that effect of gleaming pallor, so we did not attempt any more.

When dry, the whole result was most satisfactory, and we felt proud of our landmark. In fact, so uplifted were we that, for days after, like Barrie's "Margaret Ogilvie," with her new suite of horsehair chairs, we used to creep up and open the door suddenly to take the effect by surprise!

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Winter Garden

My perfect garden blooms in January:
Starry jonquils, tulips, daffodils,
Pastel cosmos, double rainbow asters,
Gay petunias with their fluted frills;
Spiced carnations framed with brown-eyed daisies,
A rare Madonna with its cloistered spire;
Roses, sweet peas, sturdy dwarf nasturtiums—
All bloom profusely in my winter fire.

There are no failures in my armchair garden;
With perfect confidence I plant the seeds;
No freezing blasts come nipping tender blossoms,
There are no struggles with annoying weeds.
Phantom friends drift by to view this garden,
Whose flowers win first place in all the shows;
Ethereal, exquisite and enchanting.
My fireside garden buds and blooms and grows.

CAROLINE CAIN DURKEE

Vivid Heels

High-petunia-colored heels on black kid shoes added a vivid color note to one of the most effective ensembles displayed in an advance showing of French imported gowns. The dress they accompanied was made of black crepe trimmed with a jeweled ornament on a petunia-colored ribbon.

Burpee's New Marigold CROWN OF GOLD
All-America Gold Medal 1937
The only Marigold with entirely odorless foliage. Brilliant golden orange, Sweet-scented flowers. Early flowering. Blooms all summer. Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. $1.
Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE. It offers Lower Prices for 1937.
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Big Profits in Candy Making
$200 First 2 Months, reports Miss Whitehead, Mrs. Fluiley made $8 in 3 days! Alice Bradley, famous teacher, shows you at home with her new "Work Sheet" lessons. All special equipment needed furnished. Tested and proved Sales Plans and Advertising included. Write for names of 500 successful pupils, descriptive booklet and "Work Sheet" lesson on FUDGE—IT'S FREE. Am. School of Home Economics, 837 E. 58th St., Chicago.

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Should Be Trophy to Perpetuate Name of C. F. Adams, Ex-President of Bruins

Plea For Receipts Recalls Pioneer Days

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	16	4	7	72	55	36
Rangers	12	5	9	64	50	29
Boston	13	3	10	65	63	29
Chicago	7	6	15	41	60	20

Canadian Division

Canadiens	15	3	9	75	59	33
Montreal	10	6	12	59	65	26
Toronto	10	2	13	62	65	22
Americans	8	3	16	58	79	19

Results Jan. 21

Boston 2, Montreal 1.
Americans 6, Toronto 3.
Chicago 2, Rangers 0.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That chance remark of Tommy Gorman, Montreal Forum and Maroon manager, regarding a larger portion of gate receipts to visiting teams, is being given a fine "going over." And right here in Boston is where the idea could be squelched properly. Those who were around to view the inside of the harrowing and discouraging first two seasons of the Bruins know.

In those days the efforts of Charles F. Adams, president-emeritus of the Bruins, were given a helping hand by the National Hockey League in one respect only—the right to purchase a franchise. As soon as Boston's greatest hockey enthusiast bought that, he found the cheerful smile of the Canadian colleagues gone, and he faced shrugging shoulders devoid of sympathy.

Art Ross came down to these parts enthusiastically imbued with the prospects of expanding the great game of hockey and saw the possibilities eye to eye with Mr. Adams. But even the never-questioned courage of Ross sagged during the two-year struggle in which his Bruins floundered badly for want of high-class players.

Pleas Ignored

The brother league members were in no way helpful, and what they had they intended to keep, and sharing was out of the question. Almost tearfully Boston pleaded for the right to buy a few real stars, and "C. F." quickly learned that the initial cost of the franchise was nothing compared with the maintenance.

The old Arena seated less than 6000 fans in those days and there weren't enough steady customers to form a jury. Youngsters, a long way from being major-league calibre, and castoffs beyond recall, came in and out of the Arena lobby faster than did cash customers. The Canadian clique clung tightly to every player and came down here, game after game, to whale our poor old Bruins unmercifully.

Across the border the receipts soared, and who offered to share the $50,000 loss of establishing these Bruins? Fortunately for the N. H. L. of today, Mr. Adams was a determined individual; progressing financially in business apart from hockey. Had he depended upon hockey the Bruins would have been a Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis or Ottawa venture today.

Finally Lashed Out

With absolutely no recognition or credit from the other members of the league, Mr. Adams finally lashed out in rebellion. Where the money came from or how he ever knew it would come back, still creates a shiver to those who knew conditions at the time. He received a phone call in the wee small hours of a morning from Ross, who was in Montreal, and agreed to buy practically the whole Western Canada Hockey League rights.

Out of this coup he built a team, shared the players secured in this staggering investment with the other clubs (doing very nicely on the deal, too, thank you) and practically all teams benefited. You can take any and all the present and past hockey magnates and not find one the equal of the far-seeing business ability of this same "Squire" Adams.

His only weaknesses came in technique of playing the game itself and letter writing. He was without a peer in the art of prolific letter writing. Newspapers and league governors were periodically besieged with long, beautifully typed treatises. Had the press printed these lengthy epistles at space rates Mr. Adams would have reaped an unexpected fortune.

Perhaps the day will come when the National League will be financed along the sound lines of baseball, but Boston cannot offer much time for solace to Montreal when thoughts dwell even momentarily to the early pioneer days of professional hockey here.

Present-Day Structures

In answer to the Canadian plea that teams from across the border create the main interest and attraction at the gate here, we might remind those kindly gentlemen spouting that had it not been for Mr. Adams, there might not have been any present-day Boston and New York Gardens or the huge structures in Detroit and Chicago for the Canadian teams to enter. Another gentle prodding might credit the present-day Montreal Forum and Arena Gardens of Toronto to Mr. Adams.

It won't take the N. H. L. long to forget Mr. Adams, and it won't be long after that before the credit due him now and forever is assimilated by others now drawing very large pay envelopes because the former Bruin president put his shoulder to the wheel. Of course, Canada had great hockey long before Mr. Adams ever gave the game a thought, but it never really had a major league until he threw tremendous amounts of time, money and energy into the expansion. And out of the expansion came major league hockey and its subsidiary—minor league hockey.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea if the N. H. L. recognized its greatest single benefactor with a suitable perpetual trophy in hockey to keep the name of C. F. Adams permanently before the hockey fan?

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Rowing Body Moves Starting Time Of Annual Regatta

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Looking ahead nearly five months when the tide will be favorable in midafternoon, the Intercollegiate Rowing Association made a radical change yesterday in the starting time of the Poughkeepsie regatta, while selecting June 22 as the day for the annual rowing classic on the Hudson river.

In contrast to other years, when the three races have been rowed late in the afternoon or early evening, the association designated 2 p. m. (eastern standard time) as the start of the freshman race. The junior varsity will follow an hour later with the varsity crews getting under way on their four-mile pull at 4 p. m.

Maxwell Stevenson, chairman of the association, pointed out it may be necessary to shift the schedule if tide conditions change. The new timetable will be adhered to as closely as possible, however. Several times it has been nearly dark before the varsity boatmen bent to their oars.

In addition to the five members of the association—Navy, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell and Syracuse—invitations were extended to Washington, California, Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Wisconsin. Princeton is not expected to accept. Wisconsin will decide after two preliminary races.

Washington's Huskies, who swept the river last year, will be back with much the same varsity crew that beat California by a length and a half and then went on to win the Olympic title. Al Ulbrickson, coach of the Huskies, also is said to have another strong junior varsity outfit with plenty of men for every position.

Cornell, which failed last year after being highly touted to turn back the western invasion, will be the only crew with a new coach. Harrison Sanford, former Washington crewman, was appointed to succeed Jim Wray last fall.

Present at yesterday's meeting of the association's board of stewards were: Maxwell Stevenson, Columbia; C. Louis Borie 3d, Pennsylvania; Commander A. C. McFall, Navy; William Forbes, Cornell, and Reynolds Berson, Columbia.

Corner Shots

The final in the women's Massachusetts squash racquets championship will be played next Monday or Tuesday. Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston has already reached the title round, defeating Mrs. Lothrop Withington of Boston, 15—4, 15—7, 15—13, in a semifinal. Elizabeth Warren of Cambridge faces Eleonora Sears of Boston for the right to meet Mrs. Howe.

♪ ♪ ♪

John G. Cornish of Harvard Club has reached the semifinal round in the men's Bay State squash championship, defeating R. Dorson, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—11, 10—15, 15—12. Cornish has been seeded in the Atlantic coast championship, which gets under way today at Atlantic City.

♪ ♪ ♪

H. C. Clark of Boston lost in the opening round of the Canadian squash racquets singles yesterday, bowing to C. G. Benson of Montreal, 15—6, 15—9, 15—8.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the recent Lapham trophy matches between the United States and Canada, in Montreal, the Boston members of the team fared as follows: Cornish, a former Montrealer, beat Sheldon Stephens, Montreal, 16—12, 12—15, 15—3; A. M. Sonnabend, Boston, beat Fred Smye, Hamilton, 15—11, 16—18, 15—12, 15—13, and Lindsay Ware, Boston, lost to Harold Martin, Montreal, 13—15, 6—15, 16—18.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., well known in Boston squash circles, yesterday, won the Metropolitan (N. Y.) squash title, defeating Mrs. John Bierwirth, Rockaway, in straight games. D. D.

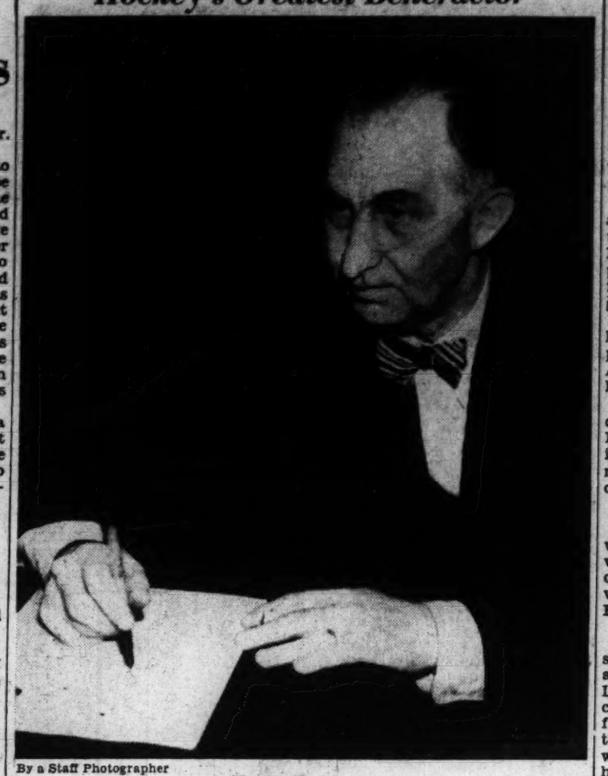
Popular Skater

Sonja Henie, who comes to the Boston Garden next Wednesday evening, proved popular in Hershey, Penna., on Monday and Tuesday nights of this week, going on before, between the periods, and after a hockey game, just as she will in Boston. She answered 24 encores. The Boston hockey game will be a contest between the Olympics and Les Canadiens of Montreal.

Fourteen Giants Signed

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Pitcher Frank Gabler and rookie Infielder Wayne Black yesterday joined the ranks of the satisfied players in the New York Giants' camp. They signed their 1937 contracts, and this, says Secretary Eddie Brannick, brings the Giants' list of signed 1937 contracts to 14.

Hockey's Greatest Benefactor



By a Staff Photographer

Charles F. Adams
President-Emeritus of Boston Bruins

Dallesandro, Rookie Outfielder, Signs His 1937 Red Sox Contract

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dominic Dallesandro, a graduate of Syracuse, is the first Boston Red Sox newcomer to sign a 1937 contract, it was announced this morning by Manager Joe Cronin. Probably this news did not even stir the pigeons from their perches under the grandstand roof at Fenway Park, for the little Italian, who stands only five feet four in his stocking feet, is just another young ball player soon to battle for recognition in the American League. But it is the opinion of Cronin that Dominic has a good chance to make the grade in a year or two, if not on the first trial.

"Young Dallesandro comes to us very highly recommended," said Cronin recently. "Although he is handicapped by lacy of height, he has other qualities which make you forget his size. He's as fast as greased lightning, a good fielder, has a fine throwing arm, and for a little fellow gets plenty of power behind his base hits.

"No, sir, it makes no difference to me how big these major leaguers are. If they can produce results they can play on my ball club any time."

Strangely enough, it was Bob Quinn, front office boss of the Bees, who discovered Dallesandro. Bob found the youngster touring the sandlots of New England several years ago and placed him with the Reading club. When Tom Yawkey bought Reading in 1933, the left-handed-hitting outfielder became Red Sox property. Quinn holds high regard for the Italian's ability and said recently he would go after him if the Red Sox ever turn him loose.

International League averages reveal that Dallesandro played 151 games for the Syracuse club in 1936, scored 121 runs, made 177 base hits, had 264 total bases, 40 two-baggers, 13 three-baggers, seven homers and compiled a hitting mark of .321. He batted in 81 runs for the last-place Syracuse outfit and stole 14 bases. Dominic also led the circuit by accepting 92 bases on balls. Fielding figures are not available at the moment, but it is believed he ranked high among the league's regular outfielders.

Dallesandro will engage in a five-man battle for the right and left field berths of the 1937 Red Sox at Sarasota. Opposing him will be Mel Almada, Lindsey Deal from Little Rock, Fabian Gaffke from Minneapolis, and Buster Mills from Rochester. Roger Cramer, of course, will be Cronin's center fielder.

♪ ♪ ♪

By the first of next week, signed Red Sox contracts should be arriving in clusters. Thirty-five more men, including Bing Miller and Herb Pennock, coaches, are yet to be heard from. Coach Tom Daly and Pitcher Ted Olson are already in line for the coming season.

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Major league club owners must be doing all right by their players this year, judging by the absence of holdouts. Paul Dean, Carl Hubbell, Joe Medwick and Pepper Martin are among the more prominent players to sign their documents early.

♪ ♪ ♪

Officials of the Boston Bees held their annual meeting in the Ritz Carlton yesterday and re-elected all officers for another year. They are: Bob Quinn, president and general manager; Oscar Horton, treasurer; Leopold Goulston, first vice-president; Charles H. Innes, second vice-president; Ralph E. DeLoid, assistant treasurer; John Quinn, home secretary, and George "Duffy" Lewis, traveling secretary.

♪ ♪ ♪

The American League's 1937 edition of its educational sound motion picture will be presented for the first time in New England this evening at the Boston City Club, beginning at 8 o'clock. More than 1800 Boston Park Department boys are expected to attend. George Moriarty, veteran American League umpire, and Cy Perkins, coach of the Detroit Tigers and formerly a star catcher under Connie Mack at Philadelphia, will talk before the showing of the film. The Boston City Club is on Somerset street.

Hub Events

Tonight

Sports Movie—"Heads-Up Baseball," Premiere New England showing of American League's 1937 sound picture, Boston City Club, 8. Admission by ticket only.

Tomorrow

Amateur Hockey—Doubleheader, Boston Garden, 8:30, Olympics vs. St. Doms and Boston College vs. Williams. Schoolboy hockey in afternoon.

Track—Twenty-first Annual Open Handicap Indoor Games at the Boston Y. M. C. A., 7:30.

Coming

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Americans, Garden, Jan. 24.

Sonja Henie—Boston Garden, Jan. 27. She will skate before, in between periods and after the Olympics-Les Canadiens amateur hockey game.

Auto Races—Midget cars at Garden, Jan. 28.

Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, Jan. 30.

Handball Champ Advances

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Sam Atcheson, the titleholder from Memphis, breezed successfully through his second round match of the National Y. M. C. A. four-wall handball tourney yesterday. Shooting for his sixth title in the Y. M. C. A. championship, Atcheson defeated Rudy Harris of Minneapolis, Minn., 21—9, 21—5. Harris had an injured left hand, and, as a sporting gesture, Atcheson served only to his right hand.

Exhibition Hockey

Orioles 3, Port Colborne 1.

'No Social Life For Athletes'

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP) — The songwriter who penned "you've got to be a football hero to get along with a beautiful girl" apparently never played football.

Kent Ryan, 21-year-old girdiron star of the Utah State Aggies for the past three years and rated the Rocky Mountain Conference's best player since Earl (Dutch) Clark, says it's the bunk. Furthermore, says he, girls don't like athletes.

"That ought to go over big back home," smiled the blackhaired, 195-pound athlete who is here with the Aggies' basketball team. "But, honestly, I mean it.

"I don't think girls like athletes," continued the ripper. "It seems like I'm always supposed to be in training—in fact, I am—so it doesn't give me much chance for social life and consequently the girls pass me up.

Sings for the Major

Ryan's the kind of a youngster who could "take" the big town if he were given the chance. As a matter of fact, he probably could sing his way through. He sang for Major Bowes last night.

"I'm strictly an amateur," he said. But how much longer he'll be a simon-pure is something Ryan can't answer. Three years of football at Logan High School, where it was no cinch to make the team because his father, Orson Ryan, was superintendent of schools, and four years with the Utah Aggies, have rocketed him into the limelight.

Professional teams are after him, but he's not sure that he hasn't had enough football. When he isn't in football, basketball or track uniform he's studying, and when he can spare time from all these he's modeling airplanes with a definite idea in view. He'd like to get an appointment to West Point, graduate with a commission an dthen enter the aviation service. But he's doubtful if he could make the Army football team.

Prefers Detroit Lions

"But if I decide to play pro football, I want to go with the Detroit Lions," he said. "They've made me an offer and I'd have a chance to stand shoulder to shoulder with my boyhood idol, 'Dutch' Clark. He's still my idol. I think Clark is as great a football player as ever lived."

Under the Aggies' system, the left halfback does most of the work. That was Ryan's assignment. Over a three-year varsity stretch he averaged around five yards a crack carrying the ball. In 1935 his average almost touched eight yards. Last season it was slightly lower. He was picked on all-Rocky Mountain Conference teams for three straight years.

For two years he has been an all-conference forward selection in basketball and is captain of this year's team, but when it goes against Manhattan tomorrow night in Madison Square Garden he'll be playing at center.

"I'm just a fill-in at center," said the youth, who is a shade under 6 feet 3 inches. "We've never found a real worthy successor to Eldon Watson, who graduated last year."

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Early Arrival for the Endeavours

Followers of yachting in the United States are much pleased over the announcement that Thomas O. M. Sopwith is to have his two Class J yachts—the Endeavour I and Endeavour II—come over to United States waters early in May. Instead of fitting them out and sending them through trials in their home waters, he will have them rigged up for their trip across the Atlantic and then have them fitted out for the trials and the cup races when they reach America. The first of the America's Cup races this year is scheduled to take place July 31, so that Sopwith will have plenty of time in which to give the two yachts a thorough testing. While these two yachts did considerable racing last year, there is still some question as to which of them is the faster boat, and there is no better place for determining this question than in the waters where the races will take place.

America's Cup

Plenty of Tryouts

With the new yacht which is being built as a defense candidate for Harold S. Vanderbilt at the Bath Iron Works due to be ready to start, early in May, on her campaign to defeat the Rainbow, Yankee and Weetamoe for the right to defend the famous trophy, which has been one of the prized possessions of the New York Yacht Club for so many years, there promises to be plenty of trial races during the early summer. There is, of course, no chance of any of the defense candidates actually meeting either of the British yachts previous to the big races, but the experts will have a chance to get a pretty good line on the possibilities of the challenger as well as the defender well before the opening race off Newport. Owner Sopwith and his crew should profit much more by holding the races on this side of the Atlantic than would be the case if they were held in European waters. And there are two reasons for this: First, the men who will handle Endeavour II will get accustomed to conditions as they prevail where the races are to be held, and they will not have to fit the yacht up for an Atlantic crossing after having tested her out in English waters and then refit her for racing after having crossed the ocean. This should save money as well as result in putting the yacht in better shape for the big event.

Not Yet Settled on Challenger

The fact that Sopwith does not yet know which of the two Endeavours is the faster and will be named to challenge for the America's Cup will come as a surprise to many on this side of the Atlantic as it has generally been thought that the new yacht was quite a bit faster than the one which lost to Rainbow in 1934. The British yachtsman is quoted as saying that conditions under which the races were held last summer were such that it was impossible to get a real line on the relative merits of the two boats and he expects to be able to find this out during the month of June. In case the new boat does prove to be faster than her predecessor, the American defender of 1937 will have to be quite a bit faster than the Rainbow of 1934 if the cup is to remain in New York city, as there is little chance of the challenger letting victory slip through his fingers on account of not handling his yacht as well as the defenders handle theirs, as was the case in the last series. Sopwith is looking forward to a very sporty and enjoyable series of races and we are predicting that the Americans are going to have to work harder than ever before to keep the trophy from crossing the Atlantic for the first time in some 86 years.

College Basketball

Arkansas State 34, Lambuth 23.
Bloomsburg S. T. 30, Mansfield S. T. 22.
Catholic 61, Shenandoah 28.
Central Normal 38, St. Joseph's 36.
Clarkson 32, St. Lawrence 30.
Concordia 38, Augsburg 27.
Duluth T. 34, Superior T. 28.
Erskine 46, Newberry 32.
Earlham 55, Wittenberg 40.
Glenville 54, Potomac State 38.
Louisiana State 38, Louisiana P. I. 34.
Maryville 44, Austin Peay 28.
Navy 39, Virginia 25.
Tennessee Wes. 41, Sewanee 33.
Union 37, Mississippi 22.
Western Maryland 45, Johns Hopkins 40.
Wooster 36, Mount Union 33.

Utah Athlete Stirs New York

Kent Ryan, Track, Football and Basketball Star of Utah State Aggies, Who Plays in Madison Square Garden Tomorrow Night With the Court Team

M. I. T. Enters Two Relay Teams In K. of C. Track Meet at Garden

With the Prout games scheduled for the Boston Garden on Saturday, Jan. 30, only a week away, Coach Oscar Hedlund of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's track team is fast rounding his group of candidates into shape for their first competitive meet of the season.

Favored by the extremely mild weather, which has enabled the Tech track men to practice on the outdor boards, Coach Hedlund looks for the M. I. T. representatives to make a creditable showing at the K. of C. meet.

The Engineers will be represented by two relay teams, classified as teams A and B; two high jumpers; and two in the hurdle events.

Although Hedlund has not yet decided on his relay teams, he will choose his men from a group of 10 candidates that have been making strong bids during the past week for a starting position. Among this group are three veterans of last year's team. They are Eugene Cooper of Winchester, Al Faatz of Maplewood, N. J., and Nestor Sabi, a Cuban boy.

Team A Quartet

Because of their experience these runners undoubtedly will start on the team A quartet with either Harold Cude, a Manchester (Conn.) junior; Andy Fogliano, sophomore from Providence, R. I., or Paul Des Jardins, a Schenectady senior, completing the team. Team B will include Richard Walker, from South Orange, N. J., Capt. Henry Guerke of Somerville and either one of the above-mentioned boys who do not make the team A grade.

The relay team prospects were given a serious setback earlier in the season when Dave McLellan, Newton senior and anchor man on the team last year, was forced to give up track because of studies. According to Hedlund he was the finest relay runner ever to enter the institute.

After the K. of C. games Hedlund will make up his varsity two-mile relay team which will be entered in the B. A. A. games on Feb. 13.

In the high jump Tech will have two competing. They are George Hadley, an Andover junior, and John Hamilton, a sophomore from Brockton. They have done 5ft. 10in., which Hedlund considers as consistently good for indoor work.

In the high hurdles Tech will enter two freshmen. Although inexperienced these two boys have shown exceptional possibilities. They are George Goorssen from Amesbury and Frank Hoffman of Detroit.

South African Shotputter

Tech has a strong runner in Captain Guerke. He holds the M. I. T. one-mile record of 4:23:2, which betters the old mark of 4:24:4 made by Freddie McMahon back in 1915. Besides being the captain of this year's track team he also captained the cross-country team. Last year he won the New England intercollegiate outdoor mile championship and thus brought to Technology the third consecutive championship in that event. In 1934-35 it was won by Morton Jenkins.

Although Hedlund is busy with his indoor groups he is looking forward to spring when he can start his outdoor events. In the pole vault he has Luther Kites of Cambridge who does 12 feet consistently. Nick Ferreiri, a South African, and Paul Schneider of Rutherford, throw the 16-pound shot. Ferreiri has bettered 40 feet.

In the broad jump Kites comes down from his pole vaulting and pairs with Harold Marshall of Newburyport, and Stan Johnson of Newton. Other participants whom Hedlund will depend on this spring are Tom Kinraide, a Newton senior, in the hammer throw; Robert Treat of Schenectady and Chester Ross of New Rochelle in the javelin; Paul Shirley, J. Barton and Ross in the discus; and Johnson in the hurdles.

Johnson, who is captain-elect of the cross-country team, holds the national junior broad-jump record, which he made in Nebraska. His record for that leap is 24ft. 11in. He holds the M. I. T. indoor record with a mark of 23ft. 5in. Last year he won the indoor jump in the IC4A meet. The schedule:

Jan. 30—K. of C. meet, Boston Garden; Feb. 6—Millrose games, New York; 13—B. A. A. games, Boston Garden; 27—Interclass meet, Technology; March 13—IC4A games, New York.

Stymie Discarded By Left-Handed Golfers

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 22 (AP)—The golf stymie was eliminated for the first time in this section of the country when the New York State Left-handed Golfers' Association, meeting last night to ratify its championship dates of June 17-19 at Oak Hill Country Club here, unanimously voted to discard the current problem child of the United States Golf Association.

Describing the stymie as "unfair, and a misguided joke," the left-handers said it has gone forever, so far as they were concerned.

Maine Baseball

ORONO, Maine, Jan. 21 (AP)—Future state series baseball races among the Maine collegians will be decided on a percentage basis. Officials of the four Maine colleges recently voted to abolish the system of declaring the winner on the basis of completing the full schedule. Weather problems made it impractical to continue this method, they said. Last spring the league moguls voted not to declare a champion when rainy weather prevented Maine and Bowdoin from playing out their full schedule.

Olympics Out To Win Garden Game Tomorrow

Eddie Jeremiah's Boston Olympics have a real incentive to win the game which brings the Lewiston St. Doms and the locals together at the Garden tomorrow night. Last year the Maine Frenchmen came to the Hub and beat the Olympics in a great game. True the score was but 4 to 3, and the Boston amateurs were resigned to charge the loss to hard luck. The St. Doms proved that they were a good team in their very next start when they journeyed to St. John, N. B., and played the St. John Beavers, of the Martime "Big Four" group, to a 1-to-1 draw. This "Big Four" league is the group which produced the Halifax Wolverines, Allan Cup winners of 1935. After their Canadian trip the St. Doms went on to win the 1936 A. A. U. championship of Maine.

Roger Berube, the guiding figure of the Lewiston aggregation, is in the habit of bringing teams from Quebec City to Lewiston to provide opposition for the St. Doms.

A number of local amateur teams have journeyed to Maine to take on the Maine champs and have usually returned on the short end of the score. Charlie Gorman, the local A. A. U. leader, feels that the Olympics are the only local players capable of coping with the Lewiston entry.

In the other half of Saturday's double header, Boston College will meet the Williams sextet. Williams is coached by "Hoops" Snively, the famous Princeton football and hockey star. In their season, the Purple team has dropped games to Dartmouth and Princeton and defeated the "Red Raiders" of Colgate, 4 to 0. This will be the first start of Snooks Kelley's Boston College team since their whirlwind game against B. U. when the Eagles nosed out the Terriers in an overtime contest.

Sammy Byrd Leads Baseball Golfers

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—There was much talk of "popping a fly into the cup" and "slapping a home run down the fairway" today while the professional baseball boys swung into the second 18 holes of the national baseball players' golf tournament.

Sammy Byrd won first day honors after nearly being excluded from play on a technicality. He scored 70, one under par, for a one-stroke lead over Garland Braxton, Milwaukee pitcher.

Byrd formerly was with the New York Yankees and now is with Rochester, N. Y.

Wesley Ferrell, Boston Red Sox pitcher, who is defending the Powel Crosley cup, shared third place with Paul Derringer, Cincinnati hurler, with 74's.

Dizzy Dean kept in the running with a 78. Lloyd Brown, Cleveland pitcher, posted a 76 along with Pitcher Jack Russell, Boston, and Paul Waner, Pittsburgh outfielder.

Cambridge Defeats Oxford

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Canadian Press)—Red McLernon, former McGill University hockey star, led Cambridge University to a 5-to-1 victory over Oxford in a hockey game last night. He scored three goals and Lenart got the other two. McLean was Oxford's scorer.

Glidden Seeded No. 1 In Atlantic Squash

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 22 (AP)—Donald Strachan of Philadelphia, winner four times, prepared today to defend his title in the eighth annual Atlantic coast squash racquets championship.

Top-seeded in the tournament is Germaine Glidden of Englewood, national singles champion. Strachan, 1934 national champion, received No. 2 rating.

Other seedings in their order were: Neil Sullivan, Philadelphia, 1933 national champion; John G. Cornish, Boston; Cyrus Polley, Buffalo; Richard V. Wakeman, Hunter Lott, Philadelphia; Argue Martin, Canada.

In the preliminary round tonight Glidden will meet Joseph Keefe, Philadelphia, while Strachan will encounter William Waxter of Baltimore.

A United States Squash Racquets Association committee, headed by Seymour Knox of Buffalo, has been developing a ball to put the American and English games on a more comparable basis. The new ball would combine the best features of each.

Amusements

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents
TUES. EVE., JAN. 26 Jordan Hall
SZIGETI
World-Famous Hungarian Violinist
Tickets NOW: 75c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

THUR. EVE., JAN. 28 Jordan Hall
First Boston Recital—ETIENNE
AMYOT
Pianist (Steinway)

SUN. AFT., JAN. 31 Symphony Hall
Tickets Now 75c to $2.75
MARIAN ANDERSON
Only Concert Famous Negro Contralto

Where to Dine

BOSTON

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY ST., NR. PUB. GARDEN
Casual Visitors Become Regular Patrons
Delicious 4-Course Dinners, 65c to $1.25
Served 5:30 to 8 Luncheon 11:30 to 3

OLA Kaffehus Norwegian Restaurant
Luncheons—Dinners
Try our Smörgasbord
14 Carver St. Dev. 6816

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
Top Deck at Tip-End of T Wharf overlooking historic Boston Harbor. Active and interesting the year round.
Weekdays, 12 noon to 8 P.M.
Sundays 4 to 8 P. M.
LAFayette 8702

WELLESLEY SQ., MASS.

Seiler's Restaurant
Wellesley Square
Where you'll meet your friends

JAMES CAGNEY in GREAT GUY with MAE CLARKE
NOW SHOWING
KEITH MEMORIAL

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
HELD OVER—2ND WEEK
"PENNIES from HEAVEN"
Starring BING CROSBY
Also JEAN ARTHUR, GEO. BRENT in "MORE THAN A SECRETARY"

PLYMOUTH—TONIGHT 8:30
JOHN GOLDEN Presents
PHILIP MERIVALE in "AND NOW GOOD-BYE"
With MARGUERITE CHURCHILL
Eve., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20. Tax Included.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Hit
CENTER Theatre 49th St. and 8 Ave.
Evs. 8:30—55c to $3.85 New York City
Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20. Sat.—55c to $2.75

Listed Stock Quotations

Stalemate in General Motors Keeps Market on Uneven Keel

Commodity and Money Markets

Buying Sentiment Cools and Market Is Very Irregular

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Stock market prices shifted about nervously today with the majority of recent leaders inclined to give ground.

While losses of fractions to around 2 points predominated near the final hour, there was an assortment of favorites that ran against the trend. A few wide gains were in evidence.

The new stalemate in the General Motors strike tended to keep many traders on the sidelines and encourage others to accept profits which had piled up over the past several sessions.

There were a number of exceptionally active flurries when the ticker tape lagged. Rallying periods were accompanied by smaller volumes. Transfers were around 2,700,000 shares.

Rail Bonds Drift Lower

Rail loans drifted a little lower in the bond market today while other corporates were uneven and U. S. Governments a little higher.

Losers of fractions to around a point included Santa Fe 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Rock Island general 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Union Pacific 3½s.

A little higher American and Foreign Power 5s, St. Paul 5s, Goodyear 5s, International Telephone 5s, New York Central 5s and Shell Union 3½s. Pure Oil 4½s with warrants were up around a point.

Around mid-day upturns of about 1-32 to 4-32s of a point ruled in Treasury 4s, the 2¾s of 1954 and the 2¾s. A few in this sector were slightly lower including the 3s of 1955 and the 3½s of 1949.

Foreign obligations improved somewhat, Italian 7s, German 7s, Polish 7s and Brazilian 6½s netting fractions to around a point.

Investment circles said bond traders were still in a lethargic mood awaiting settlement of the motor strike.

Some intimated the market had little new in the way of guideposts for the near term. The rise in excess reserves for the week ended Wednesday, however, served to remind the financial community of potential support for securities.

Financial Briefs

Tin exports by the five principal producing countries in December amounted to 15,159 tons, compared to 11,977 in November and 13,639 in October, acording to the International Tin Research and Development Council. The five countries are Netherlands, East Indies, Federated Malay States, Bolivia, Nigeria and Siam.

Washington, Oregon and California produced nearly 42 per cent of the total lumber cut of the United States in 1935, according to preliminary figures of the Bureau of the Census, the Pacific Northwest forest experiment station announced this week. Of the 48 states, Washington ranked first in lumber production, with a cut of 3,452,527,000 board feet; Oregon second, with 3,145,237,000 board feet, and California third, with 1,355,713,000 feet.

Book and job printing was third in weekly earnings, followed by machines and machine tools, paint and varnish, iron and steel, and rubber. Average weekly earnings for all reporting industries was $25.84.

Sears Roebuck & Co., is planning to re-enter the tractor field this summer, with Graham-Paige Motors Corp. manufacturing the machine which will have a high compression motor similar to that used in automobiles, according to trade reports.

February corporate bond maturities will total $26,939,900 and issues falling due in March aggregate $19,730,217, Standard Statistics Co. reported. January maturities amount ot $125,668,550 the report showed.

Arthur J. Phillips has become associated with the Boston office of Washburn & Co., Inc. For many years Mr. Phillips has been connected with the Old Colony Trust Company, the Old Colony Corporation, and the Old Colony Trust Associates as security analyst.

Financial advertising linage in the nine leading New York newspapers for 1936 amounted to 4,509,815 lines, the largest volume since 1931, according to a survey by Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc. This figure was an increase of 20 per cent over 1935; 33 per cent over 1934; 34 per cent over 1933; 4 per cent over 1932, and a decrease of 30 per cent from 1931.

Space has been provided by Paine, Webber & Co., in their Boston office, for an exhibit of tableware and other articles manufactured from Allegheny Metal, product of the Allegheny Steel Company.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 22, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
0.75	Bos & Albany	146½	146	146	146½
..	Am Foreign pf	5½	5½	5½	5½
0.90	Boston Elevated	66½	65¾	66¼	66½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	29½	29½	29½	29½
..	Bos & Me	9	8½	8¾	9
..	Bos & Me pr pf	40½	40½	40½	40½
..	Bos & Me st A pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18
..	Bos & Me st B pf	18	18	18	18
..	Bos & Me st D pf	30	30	30	18½
..	Brown Durrell	3½	3½	3	3½
..	Copper Range	15¾	15	15	15½
..	Stat Gas & Fuel	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
3.00	East Gas & F pf	65½	62	65½	62
4.50	Eastn Gas&F pr pf	77	77	77	76½
..	East Mass St Ry	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
..	East Mass SR pf B	14½	14	14	14½
..	Eastern SS	11	11	11	11
2.00	Edison Elec	157½	157½	157½	157½
1.00b	Empire Gas Group	24	24	24	24½
2.50a	First Nat Stores	60½	60½	60½	60¾
.25a	General Capital	46½	46½	45½	45
..	Gilchrist	14½	14½	14½	14½
..	Isle Royale	5	5	5	5
.60	Loew's Boston	19	19	19	19
..	Mass Util Assoc	3½	3½	3½	3½
1.50a	Mergenthaler	54	54	54	54
..	Narr Bac A	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
0.60	N Y Tel 4¾ Tel	128½	128	128	128
..	North Butte	1½	1	1	1
3.50a	Old Colony	28½	28	28	28½
..	Quincy Mkt	9	9	9	9
.60	Shawmut Assoc	16	15½	16	15½
4.00b	Torrington	65½	64½	64½	64½
1.20	Un Twist Drill	27½	27½	27½	28½
..	Unit Gas	23½	23½	23½	23½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	68½	68½	68½	68½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	45	45	45	45½
..	Utah Apex	3½	3	3	3
..	Warren Bros	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
..	Warren S D	37	37	37	37

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1 1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 22	Last Jan. 21
74¾	59	Aeme Steel (4)	66	65½	65½	65½
15¾	9¾	Adams Expres (.55b)	12¾	11	11	10¾
37¼	23½	Addressograph (1)	35	35	35	35½
21½	1¼	Advance Rumely	4	3¾	4	3¾
86½	56	Air Reduction (11)	78½	77½	78½	78
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4¾	4½	4½	4½
103	91	Ala & Vicks (6)	100½	100½	100½	..
17⅝	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	15	14¾	14¾	14⅞
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
61½	12¾	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	47¾	47	47	47½
40¾	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.65)	37⅞	37	37½	37½
245	197	Allied Chem (6)	238	236	236	238
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	32½	31¾	31½	31¾
20¼	6¾	Allied Stores (.20b)	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½
90	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	83½	82½	83½	..
81	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½f)	83½	80	83	80¾
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
5¾	4	Amal Leather	8¼	7¾	7¾	7⅞
39¼	31¾	Amal Leather pf (3)	48¾	47½	47½	48½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	108¼	107½	107½	109
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	101½	99	101	99
55½	36	Am Bank Note (1f)	40¾	40	40¾	40¾
70¼	40	Am Brake S&F (2f)	70¾	70¼	70¾	70½
137½	110	*Am Can (4f)	114¾	112½	114½	113¾
174	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	173	173	173	..
60⅛	30	Am Car & Fdry	63½	62¼	63¼	64
100	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	95	95	95	95
78½	31	Am Chain (4b)	78½	78¾	77¾	78
113½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4f)	105½	104	104	..
16½	7½	Am Colortype	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
35⅞	20½	Am Com Alcohol (¼b)	28½	27½	27½	27
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	33	32¼	32¼	33
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	98	97½	97½	98
8¾	3½	Am Encaustic T	10	9¾	9¾	10
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	13¾	12⅞	13¾	13
60⅜	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	67⅞	65½	67¼	67
58½	25	Am & For Pow 6	58⅞	58¼	58⅞	58½
22½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	28⅜	26¼	27½	27¾
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19	18¾	19	18¾
8⅝	4¾	Am Hide & L	9¾	8¾	8¾	9½
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	47¼	45½	45½	45¾
61⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	51	50⅜	50⅜	51¼
4⅜	2½	Am Ice	4½	3⅞	4	3⅞
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	25	23¼	24¼	23½
15½	9⅝	Am International (.40b)	16	15⅜	15⅞	15½
48¾	23½	Am Locomotive	49	47⅝	48¼	47½
103	56¾	Am Loco pf (3)	116	116	116	115½
122½	66	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	23¾	23⅜	23¾	23¾
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Met (.80)	13	12⅞	12¾	13½
15	10	Am Metal	61½	61	61	62
54⅞	35½	Am News (3)	67	67	67	..
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	15½	14¾	15	15½
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	67¾	67¾	67¾	69
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	84¼	84	84½	84½
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.60f)	26⅞	26½	26⅝	26½
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	35½	34⅞	35⅜	35⅝
39¾	31	Am Saf Razor (2f)	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	34¾
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	26¼	25¾	25¾	26⅜
45½	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	42	41½	42	42
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	97	94½	96¾	95¼
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	107	106½	106⅝	..
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	67½	67	67½	..
64	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	72¼	71	72	72½
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	26	26	26	26
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54½	54	54	54½
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	142¾	142¾	142¾	..
26⅜	20¼	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	25½	24¾	25	..
190½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	183⅞	183	183	193½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	98⅛	97	98⅛	97
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	99	97¾	98	99
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	150	150	150	150
18	8⅛	Am Type Fdrs (h)	18⅝	18	18⅛	18
27¾	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	28⅛	27½	27½	27½
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	14½	13¾	13¾	13⅝
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4b)	77	76	76	76¼
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¾	1½	1½	1½
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	9	9¾	9	9¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	8½	8	8	8¼
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1f)	55½	54¼	55	54⅜
89½	35	Anaconda Wire (2f)	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	..
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	23⅝	22½	22½	23¼
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	108	108	108	108
7	3	APW Paper	10	9¾	10	9⅝
50	37	Archer Daniels (2f)	42⅞	42½	42½	43½
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	10	9⅜	9½	10
62⅜	47⅛	Armstrong C (1½f)	62⅞	62	62⅞	62
18⅝	7½	Arnold Con (½)	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14½
22⅛	8½	Artloom Corp	17½	16⅞	17	17
27⅞	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	21⅜	21	21	21¼
88½	59	Atchison (2b)	75½	74¾	75½	75½
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103	103	103	103
49	21⅜	Atl Coast Line (1b)	48	46⅝	46⅝	48
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
84¾	13½	Atl Gulf & W I pf (3b)	43⅝	42¾	43¾	42⅝
35½	26⅝	Atl Refining (1f)	34¾	33½	34¼	33¼
131	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	132	132	132	..
30½	14	Atlas Tack (1)	18	17¾	17⅞	18
54½	26⅝	Auburn Auto	31¾	31½	31½	31¾
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	40¾	40¾	40¾	42
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅞
11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	10¼	9½	9⅝	9¾
94½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	94¾	93	93	90
9⅞	2⅜	Baldwin Asd (h)	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
94⅞	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	93½	90	92½	88½
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23⅝	22¾	23⅜	23¾
21¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	38¼	37½	37½	37¾
106	105	Bangor & A pf (5)	106	105	105½	105½
38½	21	Barber Co (¾b)	39⅜	38½	39	38½
28⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	31½	30¾	31	30⅝
28¼	14½	Barnsdall A (10b)	34¼	32⅝	34	32½
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19¾	19	19⅜	18¾
42	41¾	Barker Bros pf n	41½	..	41½	41¾
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1f)	26¾	26¾	26⅜	26¾
18⅜	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
32¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	28½	27⅝	27⅞	28½
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (.45b)	22½	22½	22½	22⅝
72	48	Best & Co (2½f)	59	58	59	58⅝
77¾	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	80	77¾	79⅝	78⅝
20	16	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19¾
125½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	125	125	125	..
15½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1f)	67⅞	67	67	68
34½	18¼	Black & Decker (¼)	38	37½	37⅞	38
24⅞	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	25⅝
120	77¼	Blumenthal pf (7)	93⅝	92¾	92¾	..
37¾	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	36⅝	35½	35½	36
63½	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44¾	44⅜	44¾	44½
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	93	93	93	92
47	39	Bon Ami B (.62½a)	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	..
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27¼	27	27¼	27
90½	64	Borg Warner (4)	80¼	79½	79½	80½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	9	9	9	9
5½	1¾	otany A pf (h)	4	4	4	4
18⅞	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	19½	19	19¼	19¼
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	55¾	55	55½	56½
69	47	Briggs & Strat (3)	49	48½	48½	49⅛
50¼	41	Bristol Myers (2.40f)	46	46	46	46
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	51½	50½	50½	51
12¼	4½	Broklyn Queens	7½	7¾	7¾	7⅞
51½	33	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	36	35⅜	35⅝	36
57	44½	Brunswick Un Gas (3)	51	50	50¼	50
22⅛	16	Brunswick Balke	23¾	22½	23⅛	23⅜
21⅝	8⅝	Bucyrus Erie	22½	20⅝	22¼	20⅝
129	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾g)	113	113	113	..
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	13¾	13½	13½	13⅞
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10¾
35½	2¾	Bullard (1¾b)	44	43½	43½	44
59⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	57½	55¾	57½	66¼
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.80f)	34½	34	34¼	34⅞
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	9⅞	9½	9½	9½
33½	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	30½	30	30	..
31¾	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	31	30¾	31	31
16⅞	7⅜	Butler (.60b)	14½	14	14½	14
33¼	29⅜	Butler pf (1½)	30⅝	30	30¼	30
8⅝	6⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	7¾	7½	7½	7½
29½	16½	Byers	32¾	31½	31½	32⅛
88½	54½	Byers pf	89¾	88	89	89½
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1f)	29½	29½	29½	29½
48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	45	44½	44¾	45
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	3	2⅞	3	3
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	18¾	17¼	17½	17⅝
40¼	36	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	33⅜	33	33¼	33⅞
30⅛	16⅞	Canada Dry	31½	30⅞	31	31½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (b)	60	60	60	60½
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (1b)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
53	45¾	Capital Admin pf (3)	51	51	51	52
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.35a)	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
186	82½	Case Thresh (4)	161	158	161	158
143	116	Case Thresh 2pf (7)	127¾	126¼	126¼	127½
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	96	95½	96	96
33¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	31⅜	30½	30⅝	31⅜
39½	19	Celotex Co	40	39¾	39⅞	40
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5)	81½	81	81½	81½
37½	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½f)	36	36	36	36
9¾	6⅝	Central Foundry	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
57	35	Central RR of NJ	40⅜	39¾	39⅝	40½
23½	21½	Cen Violeta Sugar	21½	21½	21½	21½
12	6½	Century Ribbon (.10a)	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
108½	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	111	111	111	..
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	70⅞	67¼	69½	69¾
19¼	8⅞	Certain-Teed	18¾	17¾	18½	18⅝
72¼	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	71½	70⅝	71½	71½
38¾	19	Champion P & F (1)	52¾	50⅝	51½	50½
111	101	Champion P pf (6)	110	110	110	110½
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	89¾	89½	89¾	89
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (3.80f)	67½	66⅝	66⅞	67
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
8½	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
3¾	1¼	Chi & G West (h)	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3¾
12	6	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	16⅜	16	16¼	16½
..	..	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	10⅜
..	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¾
..	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5⅜	5½	5½	5¾
..	..	Chi & N western (h)	4¾	4¼	4½	4¼
..	..	Chi & N western pf (h)	15¼	14	14	15½
..	..	Chi Pneu Tool	31½	30⅝	30⅝	31½
..	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½
..	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	7¾	7	7	6⅞
..	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	8½	7¾	7¾	8⅜
..	..	Chickasha Cot O	22	21½	21½	21⅞
..	..	Childs Company	7	14½	13½	13½
..	..	Chile Copper (1)	51	46½	46½	46½
..	..	Chrysler (12b)	122½	120½	121¾	124¼
..	..	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
..	..	City Ice & F pf (6½)	85½	..	85½	85½
..	..	City Stores	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
..	..	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	36⅝	36¼	36¼	36⅝
..	..	Cleve El I pf (4½)	110	110	110	..
..	..	Cleve Graph Br (2)	37¾	37	37	37¼
..	..	Cluett Peabody (3)	88½	88½	88½	..
..	..	Cluett Pody pf (7)	128	128	128	127½
..	..	Colgate-Palm-P (¼f)	20¾	20½	20¾	20½
..	..	Collins & Aikman (2f)	59¼	58½	59¼	60
..	..	Colo Fuel & Iron	47	46½	47	47
..	..	Colo & Southern	24	24	24	..
..	..	Colo & So 1pf	27½	27½	27½	26
..	..	Columbia G pf A (6)	19½	18¾	18¾	19
..	..	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	39½	38	38	39½
..	..	Columbia P pf (2¾)	46	46	46	..
..	..	Columbian C vtc (4f)	123¾	122½	123¾	121¾
..	..	Comm Credit (4f)	77	75	77	76½
..	..	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	75	74½	75	73½
..	..	Comm Solvents (.60f)	31½	30¾	30¾	30⅞
..	..	Comwith & So	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
..	..	Comwith & S pf (3)	71¾	71¼	71¼	72½
..	..	Conde Nast Pub	14½	14¼	14¼	14¾
..	..	Congoleum Nairn (1.80f)	40¾	39¾	40¼	40⅛
..	..	Congress Cigar (2b)	19	18⅝	19	..
..	..	Conn Ry & LA pf	21½	21½	21½	22
..	..	Consol Cigar	18¼	17⅝	18	17⅝
..	..	Consol Coal vtc	9	8	9	9⅛
..	..	Consol Coal pf vtc	38½	38	38	37
..	..	Consol Diesel Ind	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
..	..	Consol Film I pf (3g)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
..	..	Consol Ed NY (2f)	49	47½	48¾	47
..	..	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
..	..	Consol Laundries	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅜
..	..	Consol Oil (.80f)	18⅝	16½	16½	16⅝
..	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
..	..	Consol Textile (h)	1¼	1	1	1
..	..	Container n (1.20)	28⅝	27½	28¼	27¾
..	..	Cont Baking A	38	36¾	37½	38
..	..	Cont Baking B	5	4¾	4¾	5
..	..	Cont Bak pf (6)	109	107	108	107
..	..	*Cont Can (2f)	66	65½	66	67
..	..	Cont Dia Fibre (3)	21¾	20	21½	20
..	..	Cont Insur (1.60f)	42¾	42	42¾	42
..	..	Cont Motors	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
44⅞	28⅝	Cont Oil (1f)	44	43½	43¾	44
44	25	Cont Steel (1)	31½	31¼	31½	31¾
69½	45	Corn Exchange (3)	70⅜	69¾	70⅜	70¾
85½	63¾	Corn Products (3f)	70½	69¾	69¾	70½
6	4	Cotz	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
50½	24	Crane Co	54	53	53¾	54¾
140	120¼	Crane Co pf (7g)	130	130	130	..
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2f)	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
35⅜	18½	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	27	25¾	25¾	27
91½	43¾	Crown C & S (2)	91⅞	90½	90½	92½
19½	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	24¾	23¾	23¾	21½
58¾	28	Crucible Steel	58¾	57½	57¾	59¼
135	95½	Crucible Steel pf (4¾g)	122	122	122	122
3⅝	1¼	Cuba Co	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
20	8	Cuba Ry pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	15⅜
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	13½
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	42¼	42	42	42½
24¼	18⅞	Curtis Publishing	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	19¾
114	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	108	106	106	105
9¼	4	Curtiss-WWright	7¾	7¼	7½	7¾
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	22	21½	21½	21½
63¾	43¾	Cutler Hammer (1f)	87	86½	87	86½
19⅞	7⅝	Davega St (1)	17½	17½	17½	17¾
108¾	82	Deere & Co	123½	121½	123½	122½
32⅜	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	29½	29½	29½	29½
108¾	107	Dayton P & L pf (4½)	107	107	107	107
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1f)	28½	28	28	27½
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	51⅞	50¾	50¾	51½
14⅜	8½	Del Lack & W	19	18½	18½	18¾
9⅝	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
153	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	144	144	144	145
11⅞	4	Detroit & Mack	11½	11	11½	..
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½f)	32	31¾	32	32
43	37½	Diamond M pf (1½f)	40	40	40	..
40½	40	Dixie Vortex A (2¾)	41	41	41	41
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	27	26¾	26⅞	26½
95½	93	Distillers pf ww (5)	93¼	93¾	92¾	93
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
13⅜	7¾	Dominion Stores	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11½
82½	50⅝	Douglas A	75¼	72¾	74	74½
36¼	13	Dresser B (1b)	37½	37	37	36
3	1⅛	Duluth So Sh pf	3½	3	3	3¾
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7¾
257	63½	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	178	174	174	179
136½	126	du Pont de Nem pf (4

Business and Industry

Merchants Drop Proposed Code; Agree to Idea in Theory

Commerce and Finance

Cost of Security Act Is Indicated In Broad Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In a study to determine the amount of revenue that would have been collected in 1929, 1933 and 1935 under the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act had the existing act been in effect in those years, the National Industrial Conference Board says that $1,019,000,000 would have been collected in 1929 had the full 3 per cent tax been in effect in that year. The collections would have declined to $493,000,000 in 1933, and in 1935 would have amounted to $629,000,000.

These amounts represent 3 per cent of the estimated salaries and wages paid in those types of employment included in the federal unemployment compensation plan, made by employers having eight or more employees. In 1929 such salaries and wages amounted to $33,976,000,000; in 1933 to $16,460,000,000; and in 1935 to $20,972,000,000.

Estimates by states show that collections would have differed widely among the various states. In 1929, for example, New York would have paid approximately $169,000,000, whereas Nevada would have paid a litle less than $1,000,000. Chiefly because of the exclusion of agricultural labor and of individual entrepreneurs, such as farmers and retail store proprietors, from participation in the unemployment plan, the relative proportion of gainful workers included under the provisions of the Act is higher in the industrial East than in the agricultural South and West.

The estimated amount of revenue that would have been collected in each state in 1929, 1933, and 1935, had the 3 per cent tax been in effect, is given in the following table:

Tax Collection From 3% Contribution

State	1929	1933	1935
	(Thousand Dollars)		
New England			
Maine	5,172	3,029	3,697
New Hampshire	3,807	2,212	2,807
Vermont	2,357	1,094	1,308
Massachusetts	49,559	26,241	28,536
Rhode Island	8,211	4,327	5,205
Connecticut	21,436	11,455	14,910
Middle Atlantic			
New York	168,720	82,745	103,902
New Jersey	44,749	22,839	27,576
Pennsylvania	108,489	51,736	67,271
East North Central			
Ohio	73,153	32,454	43,458
Indiana	27,126	11,996	15,795
Illinois	94,893	40,670	51,765
Michigan	52,861	22,136	31,790
Wisconsin	24,259	10,449	17,238
West North Central			
Minnesota	15,532	8,330	10,829
Iowa	11,395	5,479	7,566
Missouri	26,759	13,521	15,285
North Dakota	1,624	810	995
South Dakota	1,661	876	1,118
Nebraska	5,920	3,310	3,892
Kansas	9,149	4,478	5,595
South Atlantic			
Delaware	2,351	1,165	1,296
Maryland	13,421	7,536	8,130
District of Columbia	4,498	2,950	3,902
Virginia	10,942	6,668	8,481
West Virginia	12,619	6,286	8,906
North Carolina	10,269	6,269	8,289
South Carolina	4,591	2,959	3,803
Georgia	9,540	5,280	7,183
Florida	6,582	3,326	4,344
East South Central			
Kentucky	10,654	5,319	6,532
Tennessee	10,525	5,499	6,618
Alabama	8,995	4,779	6,118
Mississippi	3,825	1,580	2,036
West South Central			
Arkansas	4,337	1,851	2,372
Louisiana	9,116	4,865	6,403
Oklahoma	10,427	4,577	5,369
Texas	25,517	13,247	16,261
Mountain			
Montana	3,638	1,416	1,980
Idaho	2,110	845	1,141
Wyoming	1,525	701	967
Colorado	6,541	3,114	3,616
New Mexico	2,961	1,847	2,249
Arizona	6,281	2,155	2,553
Utah	3,600	1,486	1,792
Nevada	967	372	536
Pacific			
Washington	13,981	6,023	7,690
Oregon	7,370	3,275	3,998
California	55,260	28,758	34,048
United States	1,019,275	493,746	629,147

G. M. Reports Gain In Overseas Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General Motors Corporation reports sales of cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets during December of 30,045 units, an increase of 15.6 per cent over a year ago.

For the entire year 1936, sales totaled 324,758 units, a gain of 14.2 per cent over the volume of 284,281 in 1935.

These figures include the products of the corporation's American, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

U. S. Expenditures Less Than Year Ago

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Federal expenditures during the fiscal year crossed the $4,000,000,000 line on Jan. 19.

The Treasury statement said today that on that date Government outlays since July 1 totaled $4,013,720,699, compared with $4,076,539,120 on the corresponding date a year ago.

Anderson Heads Boston Office of E. H. Rollins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., an underwriting and investment banking house, has announced that William J. Anderson, formerly president of Anderson & Cromwell, Inc., has become associated with it as vice-president and general manager at the firm's Boston office at 200 Devonshire street. Plans are being formulated by the company for enlarged activities in the New England field.

John W. Harding, vice-president, who has been connected with Rollins for many years, will henceforth devote his attention to the firm's buying activities.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Favorable dividend changes in the past week totaled 80, compared with 114 the preceding week, Standard Statistics Company reported. There were no unfavorable changes, against one the week before.

French Recovery Is Seen Due Largely to Franc Devaluation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—As indications continue to multiply that France is now definitely on the road to recovery, it becomes increasingly clear that this revival of relative prosperity is due very largely to the devaluation of the franc.

Recently published figures prove that France "turned the corner" when the franc fell, at the end of September, 1936.

Thus economic recovery has come late to France, as the depression itself was late in affecting French business. While America's slump started in 1929, France was relatively untouched by the crisis until 1932.

Today, statistics show that French business activity remained at a low level until October of last year, when a number of reliable indices registered an unmistakable upturn in industry and commerce. Previous to October—that is to say, previous to devaluation—there has been sporadic spurts and isolated instances of amelioration, but no general and sustained improvement.

Conditions Improve

The franc was devaluated on Sept. 26, 1936. During the month of October unemployment diminished, exports increased, freight-car loadings rose, railway receipts mounted, postal-savings bank deposits grew, turn-over tax returns were higher, steel production shot up, the all-important textile industry revived, automobile sales leaped forward, business failures dropped and the general industrial index moved upward.

In all these cases the improvement was recorded both as compared with the previous month and as compared with October, 1935. Furthermore, in every instance this recovery was sustained.

Thus taking the figures for November, 1936, compared with November, 1935, exports increased 21 per cent in value, carloadings were up 8.2 per cent, railway receipts were better by 6.7 per cent, postal savings were 2 per cent higher, turnover tax returns improved 9 per cent, steel production rose 14 per cent and iron 18 per cent, automobile sales showed a 44.5 per cent rise, business failures were fewer by 38 per cent and the general industrial index was 4 per cent better.

This sudden improvement could hardly be explained entirely by devaluation, and there is, in fact, another primary reason for the sharp upturn—rearmament. In September the Government began to intensify its armament program, and much of the improvement in the heavy industries is due to unprecedentedly large Government orders of material of all sorts for arms and equipment destined for the army, the fleet and the air force.

"New Deal" Helps

There are other secondary factors in France's economic recovery. Premier Léon Blum's "new deal" undoubtedly increased the purchasing power of the working masses, and the institution of paid holidays in particular played a part in the country's economic redressment.

On the whole, however, the comparative figures from month to month show that until October—that is until after devaluation of the franc—there was no general sustained upward movement, due doubtless to the intense political uncertainty. It was only in the last quarter of 1936 that French business started the march toward a return to prosperity which now seems to be in full swing.

Cotton Co-operative Demands Marketing Probe Be Widened

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A resolution demanding that any further investigation of cotton marketing be enlarged to include an inquiry into practices of private cotton firms and cotton exchanges was adopted here by the American Cotton Co-operative Association.

The resolution was signed by the presidents of the 15 state and local organizations that make up the American Cotton Co-operative Association directors.

Referring to a recent inquiry into practices of the cotton co-operatives by a senatorial committee headed by Senator McKellar of Tennessee, the resolution said:

"This investigation was a signal for the old line cotton trade to scour all sections of the South for evidence against the co-operatives."

The statement said the Memphis Cotton Exchange, according to its annual report for 1935, contributed $5384 for "McKellar investigating expenses," that $1500 was appropriated by the Senate, a direct cost to taxpayers, and that farmers lost $20,000, the cost of assembling information and data.

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Ben J. Williams, president of the Southern Cotton Shippers Association, assailed the American Cotton Co-operative Association here, charging it "stands revealed as a government-financed cotton firm, controlled by an inter-related oligarchy of officials drawing high salaries."

Mr. Williams said his statement was prompted by a resolution adopted by co-operative association leaders yesterday that any further investigation of cotton marketing include private cotton firms and cotton exchanges.

Mr. Williams asserted statements "made by co-operative officials are in the nature of generalities which are in direct conflict with the facts developed by the McKellar hearing in Memphis in 1933."

Europe's Sugar Use Gains; Stocks Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar consumption in the 13 principal European countries during the first 11 months of 1936, January through November, totaled 6,975,089 long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with 6,695,922 tons consumed during the similar period of 1935, an increase of 279,167 tons, or approximately 4.2 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Dec. 1, 1936, amounted to 4,814,000 tons, as against 4,870,000 tons on the same date in 1935, a decrease of 56,000 tons, or approximately 1.1 per cent.

Production of sugar for the 13 principal European countries for the current season which started on Sept. 1, 1936, according to F. C. Licht, the European sugar authority, is forecast at 5,897,000 long tons, raw sugar, as compared with 5,599,000 tons in the previous season, an increase of 298,000 tons, or 5.3 per cent.

The 13 countries included in the survey are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

General Public Service Corp

NEW YORK (AP)—General Public Service Corp., and investment company, reported market value of assets on Dec. 31 was $10,147,727, equal to $3.55 a share of common stock, against $8,772,293 at the end of 1935, equal to $1.02 a share. Approximately 80 per cent of total market value of assets was represented by common stock against 70 per cent at the close of 1935; bonds, 11 per cent against 19 per cent, and cash 4 per cent against 3 per cent.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

fortuitous management by gold. I think we should change the human managers—that's all. As Dr. Paul Einsig, in his last book, said:

. . . "It is unthinkable that on a fine Thursday morning at the meeting of the Court of the Bank of England, 26 merchant bankers should be once more in a position to decide that, since the Bank has lost a few million pounds of gold, a few hundred thousands of workmen should be thrown out of employment through an increase of the bank rate and restriction of credit, so as to readjust the monetary position.

"The system in which bank-rate changes and other decisions affecting the industrial situation were made by the Bank of England without even consulting the Treasury, and without considering anything but the immediate technical position of the bank, will never return again. The public knows too much about it and is most unlikely to put up with it. For this reason, it may be taken for granted that, when this country returns to the gold standard, the system adopted will be different in many ways from the one which operated before the crisis. It is also reasonable to assume that other countries on a gold basis will follo wthe British lead, as they usually do in matters of monetary system." . . .

* * *

And yet the Administration, in spite of its monetary independence of the golden calf, safeguards the country's gold stock with such extraordinary care. This care testifies to the esteem which is coming back to gold. It is recognized everywhere as a "store" of value. This was eloquently in evidence at the time that the powers were putting the screws on Italy in connection with the Ethiopian adventure.

Italy was then subjected to what were called "sanctions." That is, the nations agreed not to buy or sell a long list of goods and services. Gold, however, was not on the index. Consequently, Italy, which had been conserving her gold against Der Tag, shipped the metal out, and with the proceeds bought war-useful goods. It was from Italy's experiences that those of us who had been wont to look down our noses at gold as a "barbarism" let alone a "tyrant" came once again to appreciate the ancient role of gold. Spain has proved another illustration.

It is plain that, even if gold ceased to be the limping kind of standard that it is, it would still remain a preserver of values. The elevation of gold as a standard is relatively new. As a store of value, however, the metal has been in use for thousands of years. In the winter of 1918, after the collapse of the Russian front, Maj. Gen. L. C. Dunsterville was called to Baghdad to head an expedition into Persia, so as to head off the enemy Turks. He was able to collect, as a military force, only a handful of men, a few light Ford vans, and one armored car. But British gold was available, and in lieu of arms and men, General Dunsterville loaded his vans with this precious commodity and set forth with gold. The expedition was able to build roads for its cars, obtain supplies, purchase the peace of hostile tribesmen and finally to organize a resistance among the inhabitants for the territory threatened by the Turks. What General Dunsterville did a few years back, Alexander the Great had done 2000 years before, and over the same terrain.

Old Pacific Mutual Life Liquidation Is Approved

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Superior Judge Henry M. Willis has approved liquidation of the old Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, which was reorganized last month.

Samuel L. Carpenter Jr., state insurance commissioner and conservator of the new company, requested the order, saying it was necessary to pay off claims of some policyholders who have refused to accept the reinsurance plan of the new company.

Retailers Shelve Little NRA Plan; Favor Objective

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Proposals for social and economic reforms to govern the operation of nearly 6000 American department stores, estimated to do a business yearly of $5,000,000,000, were seen here today as having been shelved by action of members of the National Retail Dry-goods Association in refusing to approve a voluntary code of trade practices modeled along National Industrial Recovery Administration lines.

In place of the voluntary agreement, which had been approved by the organization's board of directors, the Association adopted a compromise plan supporting the objectives of the code, but providing only for an investigation of employment conditions in retail trade and of customer-dealer relations.

May Delay Voluntary Control

Merchants at the convention admitted that the action of the membership at least would delay voluntary trade control on a large scale and that it might mean the destruction of such a national program.

The proposed code was presented by Irwin D. Wolf, vice-president of Kaufmann Department Stores of Pittsburgh, and for a time threatened to split the association into two factions. While Mr. Wolf described the compromise plan as of great importance, he also announced his intention of retiring from leadership in the movement in order to let the new committee called for in the substitute program follow its own direction.

Moeser Again President

David E. Moeser, treasurer and general manager of Conrad & Co. of Boston, was elected to a second term as president of the association. The board of directors of the organization also elected Norman Wallace of Forbes & Wallace, Inc., of Springfield, Mass., as vice-president for New England.

The association elected Saul Cohn of the City Stores Company, New York, as vice-president for the Middle Atlantic States; William B. Thalhimer of Thalhimer Bros., Richmond, Va., as vice-president for the South; Jay Iglauer of Halle Bros. Company, Cleveland, as vice-president for the Middle West, and A. B. Trott of the Daniels & Fisher Stores Company of Denver as vice-president for the West.

An appeal to develop America industrially through a common effort unhindered by advocates of laissez-faire or of centralized power in government was placed before the association by Donald Richberg, formerly director of the National Recovery Administration. Mr. Richberg, who spoke at the association's annual dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel last night, stressed that true security for business could come only through the processes of self-government.

"We cannot permit private concentrations of power to regiment our lives into the service of the money masters, nor can we permit governmental power to regiment our lives into the service of political masters," he said.

Board Sees 9.5 P. C. Freight Increase In First Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—The Atlantic States Shippers' Advisory Board forecast an increase of 9.5 per cent in carload movements of commodities for the first quarter of 1937 over the like period a year ago.

Estimated gains ran from 2 to 25 per cent, and widest upturns were forecast in the movement of heavy industrial goods.

The board is composed of representatives of farming and industry in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the two eastern shore counties of Virginia.

Notable percentage shipment gains were predicted as follows: Iron and steel, 25; gravel, sand and stone, 16; lime and plaster, 21; automobiles and trucks, 17; cement, 14; lumber and forest products, 23; chemicals and explosives, 10; petroleum and products, 10.

J. K. Hiltner, traffic manager U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co., was elected general chairman.

$40,000,000 Tide Water Debentures Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A $40,000,000 issue of 15-year 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures of the Tidewater Associated Oil Company is being offered by a nation-wide banking group headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Lehman Brothers. The debentures, which are dated Jan. 1, 1937, and due Jan. 1, 1952, are priced at 101 plus accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of delivery.

The group offering the debentures consists of 74 banking firms, among which are Brown Harriman & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., the First Boston Corporation, Hayden, Stone & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corp. and Dean, Witter & Co.

George A. Kinney Resigns From Chase National Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—George A. Kinney, who has been associated with the Chase National Bank since 1919, has resigned from the position of vice-president in that institution to establish a trust department for the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., at Hamilton. He will move to Bermuda on Feb. 1.

Mr. Kinney was with the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn more than 20 years.

Motor Production Drops During Week

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Jan. 22

Cram's Reports estimated that output of motorcars would total 81,395 cars and trucks, compared with 92,280 for the previous week and 102,415 in the comparable week of 1936.

Meat Consumers Have 'Breathing Spell' Before Price Rise

CHICAGO (AP)—Meat consumers are getting a "breathing spell" before the upward tilt of prices, authoritatively predicted as a result of the drought, according to a detailed study of butchers' retail quotations.

The latest retail meat prices available here for comparison were somewhat lower than the peak levels of 1936, and in every case were below the highs struck in 1935 when meat soared after the drought of 1934.

There was no indication in market statistics as to how long the "breathing spell" will last. Livestock receipts were liberal but prices of steers and hogs have advanced since mid-December, though they are still well below 1935 tops.

Some observers believe that the 1937 meat price peaks may be lower than those of 1935 and possibly lower than those of 1936. The most recent indication as to what packers think is the statement of R. H. Cabell, Armour and Co., president, who said "We do look for an advance in the price of meats but not for excessive prices."

The latest prices on 20 cuts retailed here showed that on December 31 meat sold unchanged to as much as 22 per cent below the 1936 peak levels. Furthermore, they were 1 to 8 cents a pound below the 1935 peaks.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED

Forty-second Annual General Meeting held in London, 21st January, 1937

Address of Mr. Edwin Fisher, Chairman

After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Fisher opened the meeting with the following statement:

To those who recall the words of Mr. Tuke to the Shareholders just two years ago, his decision to lay aside the executive duties which the Chairmanship of a large Bank involves, will not have come as a surprise. Nevertheless, his fellow Directors accepted his resignation with great regret and are glad that, through his continued Membership of the Board, the Bank will retain the benefit of his ripe experience. I have been privileged to work in close association with Mr. Tuke for 28 years and I thank him for much help and many kindnesses. His capabilities as a banker, his unfailing courtesy and his close interest in all that affects the welfare of the Bank and of the staff, have earned for him gratitude from his colleagues and a feeling of real affection and respect from all who have worked with him. I feel sure that you share our great appreciation of all that Mr. Tuke has done to promote the best interests of the Bank during a long and honoured career.

As you know, I was elected to succeed Mr. Tuke as Chairman of the Bank. I am not unmindful of the responsibilities which are attached to this position. I can only say that I shall do my best to justify the confidence which has been reposed in me.

Mr. Goodenough has succeeded me as Deputy Chairman of the Bank. It is singularly appropriate that he should fill this important position; all who know him will realise that a better choice could not have been made and, for my part, I count myself fortunate in having him at my side.

Mr. Fisher then paid tribute to the late Sir William Carruthers, a Director of the Bank, who died during the year. After expressing appreciation of the work of the Staff and noting the close personal contact maintained with the Staff Association, Mr. Fisher said:

IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS.

I am fortunate on this, the first occasion upon which I have had the privilege of addressing the Shareholders as Chairman, in being able to refer to a year of further improvement in economic conditions. This improvement has been widely spread and has shown itself in the record high levels of employment and the reduction of 240,000 in the number of registered unemployed in Great Britain during the year; in the growth in industrial production, in the recovery in the shipping industry, in the rise in joint stock company profits, in the payment of higher wages, in the greater consumption of raw materials and in the expansion of the purchasing power of the community, as witnessed by the increase in the value of retail sales. All these facts serve to indicate the vast change which has taken place in conditions, compared with a relatively short time ago. I regard as one of this country's greatest achievements its renewed ability to offer to its youth the prospect of a career of fruitfulness, which seemed closed to so many in the difficult years of the depression.

I do not need to remind you that this country, with its World-wide trading connections, cannot be indifferent to conditions existing in countries overseas and a satisfactory feature of developments during the past year has been that the improvement in our own internal situation has been accompanied by some further recovery abroad. Owing to the nature of their business, the position of the Banks must always reflect, in some measure, changes in the forces of the industrial and commercial undertakings of the country, with whose welfare they are so intimately concerned. It is, therefore, only natural that this progress in internal and external conditions should have influenced the figures shown in our Balance Sheet, with which I shall now deal.

CURRENT AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Current, Deposit and Other Accounts on 31st December last amounted to £439,538,416 and showed an increase of £22,756,146, compared with the previous year. This movement accords with the experience of the other Banks, as the Deposits of the eleven London Clearing Banks, disclosed in their Monthly Statement for December, reached the record high level of £3,315 million. If, for purposes of comparison, the figures of the District Bank be excluded, as that Bank did not become a member of the London Bankers' Clearing House until January, 1936, the Deposits of the other ten Clearing Banks were still a record. The average of the Deposits of Barclays Bank in the year 1936, as returned in our Monthly Statements, was higher by £25¼ million than in the year 1935 and this increase compares with a rise of nearly £143,000,000 in the average for the ten Clearing Banks during the same period. The rise in the average level of Bank Deposits has been accompanied by an increase in the average holding of Cash, including Balances with the Bank of England, which together with a slight reduction in their ratio of Cash to Deposits has enabled the Banks to increase their earning assets and thus to provide the credit necessary to finance the growing commercial and industrial activity. In our own case, the average holding of Cash in Hand and with the Bank of England in 1936 was greater than in 1935, but the figures at 31st December last showed a decrease, compared with a year earlier, of £136,711 to £51,909,017 and the ratio to Deposits stood at 12.08 per cent., against 12.79 per cent.

Money at Call and Short Notice, at £26,318,300 is higher by £714,550.

BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Bills Discounted at the end of 1936, at £59,248,252, showed a contraction of £1,447,620 in comparison with the figures for the previous year, but our average holding for the whole 12 months, as recorded in our Monthly Statements, was greater than in 1935 by £7.7 million. This rise, which is common to the other Clearing Banks, no doubt reflects the increase in the average allotment of Treasury Bills at the weekly tenders throughout the past year to £44.7 million, against £37.7 million in 1935, the latter increase has taken place in spite of the fact that the total of Treasury Bills outstanding during 1936 has been appreciably lower than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The expansion in the volume of Treasury Bills available to the Market must, therefore, have resulted from a decrease in those held by other parties, such as Government Departments and the Exchange Equalisation Account.

In recent years, the Exchange Equalisation Account has had an important influence upon conditions in the Discount Market. When that Account was set up, in 1932, and later, when its funds were increased, Treasury Bills were issued to it, and these Bills could be disposed of at any time that sterling was needed to purchase foreign currencies. Conversely, whenever the Exchange Equalisation Account sells foreign assets or gold, it has sterling funds to invest, and, although the manner in which these funds are employed may vary according to the circumstances prevailing, there is little doubt that the transactions of the Exchange Equalisation Account have an appreciable influence, at times, on the volume of Treasury Bills available in the market.

In this connection, the purchase by the Bank of England, on 15th December last, of £65 million in gold—which was accompanied by a reduction of £60 million in the fiduciary Note Issue—is of particular interest, for, although the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement in the House of Commons on that date did not make any reference to the source from which the gold was acquired, it was presumably bought from the Exchange Equalisation Account mainly against a transfer of securities—probably Treasury Bills—by the Issue Department of the Bank of England. These securities can be disposed of whenever the Exchange Equalisation Account has to purchase foreign currencies to meet any exceptional demand for sterling.

Notwithstanding the larger volume of Bills in the Market, Discount Rates in the past twelve months have shown little change compared with 1935, the average rate of discount at which the Treasury Bills have been allotted at the weekly tenders being only moderately higher at 11s. 7d. per cent., against 10s. 6d. per cent. for the preceding year. Of the total of some £59 million of Bills Discounted held by this Bank at the end of last year, nearly £36 million were Treasury Bills, while of the balance of £23 million, a very large proportion was 3 months' fine Bank Bills which were discounted at a similarly low rate. From these two facts it will be seen that, as an earning asset, Bills Discounted again produced only a very small return.

Here I should like to refer to the scarcity of ordinary Trade Bills available to the Discount Market, which although somewhat less pronounced than formerly is still in evidence. This scarcity is due in part to the great reduction in the use of the inland trade bill, arising out of the changes in the system of financing domestic business. In recent years other important influences have been the low level of international trade and certain alterations which have taken place in the method of effecting or receiving payment for goods sold or services rendered. A case in point is the conclusion of Clearing Agreements with other countries. Incidentally, these Agreements tend to reduce the amount of the Acceptances given by the Banks for account of customers. At the end of December, the total of our Acceptances and Endorsements, etc., at £9,266,161, was higher than at the close of 1935, but it was appreciably smaller than the figure of £12,710,524 on 31st December, 1930. Although the Treasury Bill has gone a long way towards providing an alternative outlet for the funds at the disposal of the Market, there can be little doubt that the long sustained absence of a large volume of commercial paper must adversely affect its effect upon market technique, as a result of dealing being so largely confined to one class of Bill, namely, Government paper.

INVESTMENTS.

Our investments without taking into account our holdings in associated banks abroad, stand at £39,367,473. This figure is £40,153 higher than that shown in our Balance Sheet a year ago. On the other hand owing to the increase in our Deposits the ratio of our Investments to Deposits has fallen slightly being now 25.46% compared with 26.08% at the close of 1935. Of the total of our Investments which I have mentioned no less than £100,023,564 consists of Securities of, or guaranteed by the British Government, and you may be interested to know that by far the greater part of these holdings has a definite maturity date.

ADVANCES.

Advances have increased to £179,455,011, against £160,549,222 on 31st December, 1935, and the ratio of this item to Deposits has risen to 41.32 per cent., compared with 39.46 per cent. The upward trend in Advances is a further indication of improved industrial and commercial activity. In February last, in common with the other large Banks, we participated in the credit for £40,000,000 granted to the French Treasury, but, as this accommodation was repaid before the end of 1936, it does not affect the comparison of our figures with a year ago.

Bearing in mind the activity in trade generally, it may be thought that Advances would have shown an even larger increase on those of the previous year than has actually taken place. Although the figures are higher, and with the steady rise in commodity prices there are signs of an increasing demand for bank accommodation, a great deal of the current requirements of trade has doubtless been financed internally by the industries themselves without recourse to the Banks, for in slack times working capital finds its way into liquid investments, and is therefore properly available for financing orders on a revival in trade. The approach to the Banks for Advances is, consequently, delayed. An excellent illustration of this fact is afforded by the decrease in our Advances to the heavy industries, in spite of the well-known and substantial increase in activity which has taken place in these trades. There are various reasons to account for this reduction, but I would mention, in particular, the larger profits being earned, the realisation of investments and the favourable conditions for the flotation of new issues.

An analysis of our Advances shows that, at the end of November, there were 202,228 customers having Advances, compared with 200,744 at the end of October, 1935, the average Advance being £854, against £774. The bulk of the Advances made by the Bank to persons borrowing sums not exceeding £1,000, and at the end of November last, the number of customers so borrowing accounted for 87.6 per cent. of the total against 88.2 per cent. a year before. Loans to productive industry amounted to 31.3 per cent. of the total value, compared with 32.7 per cent. at the end of October, 1935. In this category, accommodation to Farmers showed a slight reduction in amount and the percentage fell from 7.9 to 7.1. The financial position of agriculturists has undoubtedly improved as a result of some measure of recovery in conditions in the home farming industry, and this improvement has been reflected not only in a decline in the total of Advances to Farmers, but also in a decrease in those Advances which had been regarded as frozen or doubtful. Advances to Builders (including Building Material Manufacturers and Public Works Contractors) increased to 8.8 per cent., compared with 7.5 per cent. at the end of October, 1935. This was, of course, to be expected, for building activity in this country remains on a high level and, although the rapid advance which had previously taken place in the construction of dwelling houses may have received a check, the erection of factories and workshops is still increasing and affords a further indication of the trading recovery. A marked rise from 4.9 per cent. to 7.5 per cent. occurred in Advances to Financial Companies, under which heading are included Insurance Companies and Brokers, Trust Companies and Foreign Banks, the number of such customers requiring accommodation increasing from 598 to 1,028. There was an increase in Advances to Merchants and Wholesalers in raw materials and unmanufactured foodstuffs from 2.6 per cent. to 2.5 per cent., a rise which no doubt reflects the growth in imports and the improvement in the prices of these commodities.

The largest single item in our analysis is once again that comprising the loans granted to Professional and Private Individuals, in other words, money lent to the ordinary man in the street. This stands at 558.7 million. You will understand that, although under normal conditions we consider it essential to know the purpose for which an advance is made, yet when we are lending to reputable professional and private customers it is not always possible for us to ascertain the exact use to which the money will be put.

In many ways, the item of Advances is the most important in the Balance Sheet and every precaution is taken to conduct our lending on sound lines, undesirable speculation, in stocks and shares, commodities, real estate or in other directions being actively discouraged. I am pleased to say that the quality of Bank Advances generally has greatly improved and that, with better economic conditions, many loans which, at one time, had been thought to be doubtful, have since become good. I express the hope that the lesson taught by the recent depression will not soon be forgotten, and that advantage will be taken of opportunities afforded in prosperous years, to build up a reserve of financial strength so that, in periods of declining trade, industries will be able to improve their technical efficiency and finances in the interests of employment. These securities can be disposed of whenever the Exchange Equalisation Account has to purchase foreign currencies to meet any exceptional demand for sterling.

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NET PROFITS.

The Net Profit for the year ended 31st December last, after payment of all charges and after making provision for all Bad and Do

Business and Industry

London Bank Head Pleads for Freer Trade Between Nations

Commerce and Finance

World Industrial Output Continues Rise in November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continuation of the advance in world industrial production in November was reported by the National Industrial Conference Board in its monthly statement of foreign economic conditions.

Output of all the leading industrial nations, with the exception of France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, is now at or near the recovery high levels.

November production was higher in the United States, Canada, France, Belgium, Poland, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Japan, and in most of the Central and South American countries. Declines were reported in only two important countries, Great Britain and Australia.

The rise in business activity in Great Britain over 1935 has been particularly marked in iron and steel and in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, the statement shows. Output in the building materials and construction group reached a new high point during the year, as did factory production of foods and tobacco. Demand for iron and steel products is heavy, and some manufacturers are experiencing difficulty in keeping up with consumers' requirements. Production of steel continues to reach new all-time highs, with monthly output exceeding a million tons in September, October, and November.

French Revival Slight

France has experienced a slight industrial revival, partly as the result of devaluation, which has stimulated exports. The new French social legislation, however, will place heavy burdens on industry. Wages have already been raised, and a 40-hour week placed in effect, tending to increase unit costs.

Most of the recent rise in output in Germany has been confined to heavy materials. Production of agricultural and of industrial goods for popular consumption has not risen correspondingly.

International trade advanced by less than the usual seasonal amount during October. The combined index of the value of trade in 75 countries, computed in terms of gold, stood at 40.0 per cent of the 1929 average, as compared with 38.5 per cent in October, 1935. A considerable portion of the advance in the value of world trade during 1936, however, resulted from an increase in world prices rather than from any material rise in the physical volume of goods exchanged. For the first 10 months of 1936 the value of international trade showed an increase 8.5 per cent over the corresponding 1935 period.

Prices Rise 3.8 Per cent

World prices of important raw materials rose substantially during November. The combined index of nine internationally traded commodities advanced to 74.6 per cent of the 1928 average, a rise of 3.8 per cent from October to November. Increases occurred in sugar, coffee, rubber, silk, copper, tin and tea. Wheat and cotton declined. A further advance took place during December, when prices for wheat, cotton and a number of industrial raw materials rose.

Wholesale commodity prices advanced in each of the leading countries for which November figures are available. Security prices continued to advance on the leading exchanges during December.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS

551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4541
NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.

Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

Robert Douglas & Company

Certified Public Accountants

1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence

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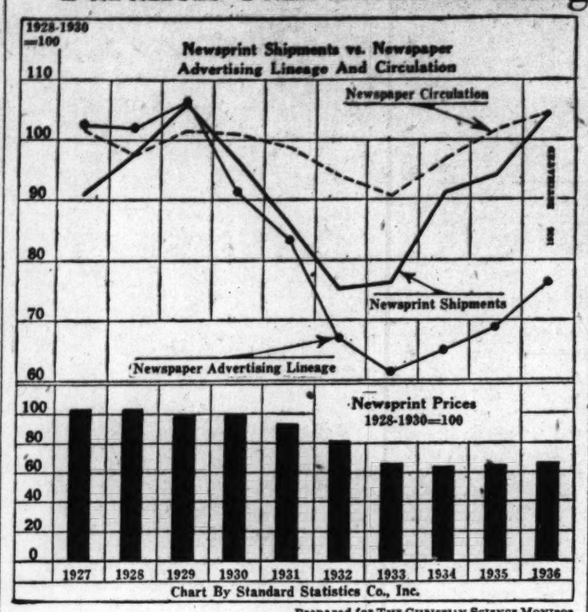

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The two factors influencing demand for newsprint are newspaper circulation and expenditures for newspaper advertising. Circulation is relatively stable. From the 1929 peak, it had dropped only 11 per cent at the bottom of the depression, and subsequently recovered to a level 5 per cent above the previous high.

Newspaper advertising linage, on the other hand, fell 40 per cent from the 1929 peak to the depression low, and has since recovered 29 per cent. Newspaper advertising in 1936 accounted for approximately 45 per cent of total advertising expenditures of some $440,000,000.

With further business improvement, it should continue to advance, and the demand for newsprint should rise correspondingly.

U. S. Seen Turning Back to a Modified Gold Standard Plan

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—The United States was pictured as turning back—along with the rest of the world—to at least a modified gold standard.

Dr. James Harvey Rogers, New Deal monetary adviser and Yale University political economist, told the Institute of International Relations last night that "we are in the process of returning to gold," but added that "it will be a different gold standard than we have had."

"It will be a tentative sort of gold standard," he said, "with the rate of gold in the monetary unit being changed much more easily than before. It will be a managed standard."

At the same time Dr. Rogers asserted that a world-wide spread of recovery would halt a world trend toward dictatorship.

He credited that recovery in part to the international stabilization agreement effected last September.

Commenting upon the Roosevelt Administration, Dr. Rogers declared that "Roosevelt has, in a way, saved democracy and, in a way, liberalism. With recovery, the drift toward state capitalism will be halted temporarily."

Warner Bros. Plans Offering of Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rights to subscribe to 950,000 shares of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., new common stock will be offered to stockholders soon in the ratio of one new share for each four shares now held, it was announced. Hayden Stone & Co. are expected to head a syndicate to underwrite the offering and market any shares not subscribed for by stockholders.

Proceeds of the financing, which at the reported offering price of $12.50 a share would yield about $11,900,000, are to be added to the company's working capital and applied to bank and other loans, which on Aug. 29, 1936, the end of the last fiscal year, totaled $4,774,160. Bond maturities and other obligations due in the present fiscal year are estimated at $5,063,304.

Current discussions between the company and the banking group are understood to have included consideration of plans to refund the company's bonds and possibly its preferred stock.

The company reported for the fiscal year net income of $3,177,212 and estimated for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, net of approximately $2,000,000.

Reserve Balances Again Increase; Up $30,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported another climb in excess bank reserves for the week ended Jan. 20.

These reserves rose $30,000,000 to $2,130,000,000. It was the fourth consecutive weekly increase and put excess reserves $250,000,000 above the level on Dec. 23.

In December, the usual holiday increase in money in circulation pulled excess reserves down temporarily. The rise for the week ended Jan. 20 coincided with a $32,000,000 drop in money in circulation to $6,339,000,000, or $635,000,000 over the same week last year.

Monetary gold stock rose $17,000,000 for the week to another new high of $11,317,000,000. The Treasury now is using a system intended to control the credit effect of excess reserves caused by heavy gold importations. The system provides for borrowing from the money market in amounts equal to gold inflows, thus keeping the supply of credit stable.

The board's statement showed the daily overage volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Jan. 20 was $2,484,000,000, a decrease of $2,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $1,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1936.

Brokers' Loans Off $3,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,018,000,000 for the week ended Jan. 21, a decrease of $3,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $954,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week were:

	This Wk.	Previous Wk.
In N. Y. C.	$943,000,000	$946,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	75,000,000	75,000,000

Massachusetts Investors Gains in Net Asset Value

Massachusetts Investors Trust showed net asset value per share on Dec. 31 of $28.87, compared with $27.89 on Sept. 30, 1936 and $24.05 on Dec. 31 1935, the annual report to stockholders stated.

Aggregate net asset value of the trust was $128,107,247 compared with $78,171,412 at the close of 1935. There were 4,437,839 shares outstanding, with 40,360 shareholders listed.

New additions to the common stock portfolio during the fourth quarter included: Allied Chemical & Dye, American Steel Foundries, Curtis-Wright A, Deere & Co., Flintkote, Twentieth Century-Fox Film, U. S. Rubber and U. S. Steel. Holdings of 23 other issues were increased.

The following common stocks were eliminated from the portfolio: American Radiator & Standard Sanitary, American Smelting & Refining, Central Aguirre Associates, Continental Can, Dome Mines, Duke Power, Eastern Utilities Associates, Lake Shore Mines, McIntyre, Porcupine Mines, Pacific Lighting, United Fruit and F. W. Woolworth Company.

All holdings of U. S. Steel Preferred were also sold, and reductions in holdings of seven other common stock issues are reported.

Pneumatic Casing Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of pneumatic casings during November, according to the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, are estimated at 4,232,028 units, against 4,061,023 in the preceding month. The increase over November, 1935 was put at 7.7 per cent.

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End of Barriers, Free Trade Seen As World's Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—Destruction of trade barriers and the establishment of free commerce among the great industrial nations are the world's urgent and immediate needs, Edwin Fisher, chairman of Barclays Bank, told stockholders yesterday. Mr. Fisher, who was elected to the chairmanship in October to succeed William Favill Tuke, emphasized the long stride Britain has made toward building up a sound prosperity since the depth of the depression.

The basis of the world's present difficulties, Mr. Fisher declared, lies in the economic influences which of late years have become inextricably tied up with political policies.

"The cause of a large part of the world's present difficulties," Mr. Fisher said, "is uncertainty and fear for the future. As this uncertainty has extended from the economic to the political sphere, nations have withdrawn more closely behind their own frontiers. Fears of currency instability, fears of industrial competition and latterly political fears—all these have resulted in a network of restrictive measures that have only served to aggravate the problems to be solved.

"The more effective the trade barriers and the greater the expenditure on armaments, the greater the burden on the people and the greater the spirit of discontent and suspicion.

Freer Commerce Needed

"What is needed is undoubtedly freer intercourse between nations, so that goods, money and people can move with reasonable ease from country to country. Trade barriers must be relaxed; an international monetary system, based upon sound foundations, must be restored. Spasmodic gestures are insufficient; there must be continuous, co-operative action involving a more accommodating spirit in relationships between countries and the determination so to conduct their internal affairs as to promote confidence abroad.

"A resumption of foreign lending when conditions are favorable would also be of assistance to international trade, but the test which we apply to our domestic loans, namely, the ability to repay, must be kept well in view. Credits granted should be only for the purpose of financing remunerative development, so that the use to which the money is put will provide the interest and redemption payments on the loan and will not have the effect merely of imposing an additional burden upon the borrower."

United States Disturbing Factor

Referring to the matter of international debts, Mr. Fisher added:

"America as the great creditor nation will continue to a greater or less extent to be the disturbing factor until the ability of her debtors to fulfill their obligations by sending goods is facilitated."

This has been aided by agreements between the United States and other countries, he added, but "nevertheless, a long time may elapse before the United States occupies a position comparable to our own where for many years a large adverse balance of visible trade has enabled our debtors to meet their liabilities in goods."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Winstead Hosiery Co.	50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Increased				
Malden (Mass) Tr	20s	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 30
Needham (Mass) Natl Bank	$2	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 30
U S Fire Insurance Co	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
U S Pipe & Fdry	75c	Q	Mar. 20	Feb. 27
Initial				
Lerner Stores pf	4½% 60.41c	*	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Nunn-Bush Shoe	25c	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Liquidating				
Am-Canadian Properties	25c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Mayflower Assoc	$5	..	Feb. 5	Jan. 25
Accumulated				
Miller (I) Sons Del pf	$10.75	..	Feb. 16	Jan. 27
Ontario Stl Products Co, Ltd 7% pf	$2	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Adjustment				
Kelvinator Corp	34⅜c	..	Feb. 20	Jan. 30
Regular				
American Re-Insurance	75c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 29
Atlas Corp pf	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Byron Jackson Co	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Central Cold Stor	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Chain Belt Co	62½c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Charis Corp	37½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 28
Dieme & Wing Paper Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Eastern Shore Pub Sv Co $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Glidden Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Do pf	56¼c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Graton Knight Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Inter Harv pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 5
Kings County Tr	$20	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Louis&Nash RR	$2.50	..	Feb. 27	Feb. 1
McVicker (WB) Co	$3	..	Jan. 28	Jan. 25
Nat Bear Met Cp	7½c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Natl Oats	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Nat Pwr & Lt	15c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Nat Press Cooker	15c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Naumkeag T (Salem)	25c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Ont Stl Prod Co, Ltd, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Oswego Falls Corp 6% 1st pf	$3	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Sec Cp Gen $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Sedalia W Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 13
Selby Shoe	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Sierra Pac Elec Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
U S Pipe Fdry	75c	Q	June 19	May 31
Do	75c	Q	Sep. 20	Aug. 31
Do	75c	Q	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Vanadium-Alloys Stl Co	60c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Wayne Sc Pr Co	12½c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Westn Gr Co (Ia)	30c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Winstead Hos Co	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Zeller's, Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31

*Covers period from Dec. 14, 1936, to Feb. 1, 1937.

Trusteed Industry Shares

Trusteed Industry Shares reports net assets as of Dec. 31, 1936, of $3,533,088, or $1.552 per share on 2,276,000 shares outstanding on that date, compared with $2,451,143, or $1.466 per share on Sept. 30, 1936, on 1,671,940 shares outstanding, and $1,415,099, or $1.344 per share on 1,052,500 shares outstanding on Dec. 31, 1935.

Low Interest Rate, Artificially Induced, Harmful, Says Aldrich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Pleading for the restoration of the regulatory function of the interest rate, Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York, said before the Rhode Island Bankers' Association at a meeting in the Providence-Biltmore Hotel here last night, that artificially low interest rates as brought about by Government intervention in the credit field did not help recovery, but instead militated against it. He contended that "an economy can be kept in equilibrium only if the rate of interest, along with other prices, is allowed to seek its natural level."

"Artificially low interest rates, bringing about a substitution of bank credit for true capital on a vast scale, inevitably lead to a disastrous deterioration in the quality of bank credit itself," Mr. Aldrich said. "It leads further to grave industrial dislocations. Capital and labor are not utilized in relation to one another in the most productive fashion. Dislocations arise in the structure of production.

"Artificial prices are dangerous in any field, but are emphatically so in the case of the rate of interest, where the effects permeate the entire economic system. When interest rates eventually rise, as they surely will, serious readjustments are involved. Business earnings must be recapitalized at the higher rates and fixed assets correspondingly reduced in value. Long-term bank assets will be subject to the same forced readjustment."

Due to Popular Demand

Stating that the World War had accustomed nations to government intervention in credit, as in other fields, he declared that the present widespread development dated from the great depression.

"Government intervention has occurred on a scale never before known and has been undertaken for a variety of reasons: to strengthen existing banking systems and to prevent great losses, to peg values and prices, to control and lower rates of interest and to stimulate business recovery," Mr. Aldrich said. "Such intervention has been the result of a popular demand. Whether it retarded or promoted recovery is a question which doubtless will never be settled to the satisfaction of all students of the problem."

Mr. Aldrich said the effect of Government lending agencies upon reductions in interest rates and credit standards required careful analysis. These agencies, he said, had received more than $2,000,000,000 of capital contribution from the Treasury; they enjoyed an unconditional government guarantee of the securities they issued, the total of such guaranteed obligations being now about $4,700,000,000; various of their obligations were tax exempt, and the Government had extended financial assistance to them in other ways.

Role of Federal Agencies

"The whole subject of government lending agencies should, I believe, be thoroughly reconsidered," Mr. Aldrich declared. "What role should they play in periods of depression, in periods of prosperity? Can their functions be assumed by private agencies? What has been the effect of their operations upon rates of interest, upon credit standards, upon making for artificial ease in the field of installment credit and mortgage loans?"

These agencies, Mr. Aldrich said, had reduced rates of interest in particular fields, while government monetary policies had reduced rates of interest in all fields through increasing member-bank excess reserves. The prevailing low rates of interest, which were characteristic of monetary policies in other countries as well as in the United States, were a function of excess bank reserves and not the result of a change in habits of thrift or consumption, Mr. Aldrich said.

Low and declining rates of interest were of immeasurable benefit, he agreed, provided they were the result of genuine forces of supply and demand, but he asserted that the reduction of interest rates through monetary manipulation and forced credit expansion caused great harm in its effects on the banking system and in magnifying business fluctuations.

"Fundamentals are disguised," he said. "People act as if the community had truly grown rich and prosperous. A false sense of security prevails. Savings are retarded and wasteful and uneconomic expenditures induced."

Canning Companies' Income for Current Season Seen Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Good earnings gains for canning companies in their current fiscal year is indicated by higher prices and accompanying inventory profits, according to a survey in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

With the 1936 average crop only 80 per cent to 85 per cent of the 1935 crop, reduced canned food supplies assure a strong statistical position and favorable price structure for the industry well into 1937, it is pointed out. Canners operating in territories which escaped the worst effects of the drought are naturally in the more favorable position.

"At present, the 1937 crop is unpredictable," says the survey. "Plantings will almost certainly be larger, although increasing farmer consciousness of the evils of overproduction should militate against undue future crop expansion. All forecasts, however, are subject to the possible effects of late frosts, recurrent droughts, locust invasions and other hazards.

Gordon and Edson Join Doremus & Co.

Two advertising and merchandising executives have been added to the commercial division of Doremus & Co. of Boston. They are Watson M. Gordon, formerly advertising manager of the S. D. Warren Company, and Nathan W. Edson, recently connected with Bliss, Fabyan & Co. as a merchandising expert.

Mr. Gordon organized the S. D. Warren Co. sales force and supervised all merchandising activities for a long period, is the author of numerous books published by that company on the relationship between advertising and selling and was a contributor to the book on "Careers in Advertising" published by the Macmillan Company. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the S. D. Warren Co., and holds memberships in the Association of National Advertisers and the Advertising Club of Boston, which organization he has served as vice-president and director.

Nathan W. Edson, a graduate of Brown University in 1921, served several years as purchasing agent for the J. J. Grover's Sons Co., manufacturer of women's shoes. He subsequently entered the merchandising field, first as divisional superintendent of the Wm. Filene's Sons Co. store in Worcester and later as manager of a subsidiary of John Wanamaker, New York. With Bliss, Fabyan & Co., he was in charge of the distribution of blankets and bedspreads in the New England territory.

Brewer Elected President Of Boston Clearing House

The Boston Clearing House Association elected the following officers at its annual meeting: President, Robert D. Brewer, president of the Merchants National Bank of Boston; secretary, Herbert E. Stone, vice-president of the Second National Bank of Boston; Clearing House committee—Chairman, Allen Forbes, president State Street Trust Company; Henry J. Nichols, vice-president the National Shawmut Bank of Boston; Charles E. Spencer Jr., vice-president the First National Bank of Boston; Thomas P. Beal, president the Second National Bank of Boston; James Dean, chairman executive committee Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Car Loadings Show Moderate Rise In Week of January 16

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 700,238 cars.

This was an increase of 1709 cars, or .2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 88,891, or 14.5 per cent, compared with a years ago, and an increase of 137,412, or 24.4 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Wk.	Increase Over—Last Wk.	Yr. Ago
Miscel. freight	275,046	†102	45,142
Less-than-carlot merchandise	161,279	3,724	12,263
Coal	161,049	†8,358	20,298
Grain & gr'n prods.	32,135	2,248	†2,534
Western district	20,353	2,329	†1,325
Livestock	15,833	692	1,900
Western districts	12,122	1,279	1,734
Forest products	31,920	2,011	3,543
Ore	11,097	1,379	5,061
Coke	11,879	115	3,218

†Decrease.

Palestine Economic Corp.

NEW YORK—The board of directors of Palestine Economic Corporation, the largest wholly owned American organization operating in Palestine, has declared the seventh consecutive regular semiannual dividend of 1 per cent, on its $100 par value common stock, it was announced by Bernard Flexner, chairman of the board. This dividend is payable Jan. 20, 1937 to stockholders of record Dec. 21, 1936.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917

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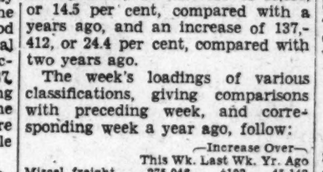
APPRECIATION STICKERS and other church forms printed at reasonable prices; prompt service; write for prices. Winslow Press, Winchester, Mass.

REAL ESTATE



FLORIDA RENT OR SALE

Beautiful home overlooking sparkling lakes in hill district; artistic, well equipped; large studio; 4 bedrooms, each with sleeping porch; 2 baths; guest house; boathouse; 100 acres woodlands surrounding lake; 3-acre bearing citrus grove; tennis court; hunting, fishing; reliable couple on place. Apply H. K. STOKES, Clermont, Florida, or GUTHRIE SHAW, 2 W. 45th St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

POSITION open for capable lady to handle local orders for popular Maisonette Frocks; pays good commissions weekly; showing exclusive Spring styles; rapid advancement; no experience or investment required. THE WARD-STILSON CO., Dept. 37 Anderson, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PLANT engineer, college graduate, 20 years' experience, electrical, mechanical, structural and industrial, seeks position along above lines, or where executive ability is required. H. R. JOHNSTON, 132 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, O.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—To buy a ladies' specialty shop handling popular and medium priced coats and dresses in a town approximately fifty thousand; good location is important. Write Box H-3, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Record 1936 Rayon Output, Consumption

By the Associated Press

New York

All previous records for production and consumption of rayon yarn in the United States were broken in 1936, the Rayon Organon, published by the textile economics bureau, reported.

Output amounted to 277,626,000 pounds, an increase of 8 per cent, compared with 257,557,000 pounds in 1935. Production of viscose plus cuprammonium yarns totaled 214,926,000 pounds, against 202,010,000 pounds a year ago, a gain of 6 per cent. Acetate yarn output was 62,700,000 pounds, a gain of 13 per cent over the 55,547,000 pounds in 1935.

Consumption of 297,594,000 pounds last year gained 18 per cent over 1935, the report said, and resulted in a sharp drop in surplus stocks which, on Dec. 31, amounted to only three days' requirements.

Mellons Purchase 40 P. C. Interest In Virginian Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Koppers Company, the First Boston Corporation and the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, Inc., head a group that has purchased virtual control of the Virginian Railway Company. The Koppers Company is controlled by Andrew Mellon. The deal involves about $31,000,000. Adrian H. Larkin, chairman of the board of the road, declared.

Holdings were brought from several trust estates, owners of preferred and common, including the estate of H. H. Rogers, one of the founders of the Standard Oil Company business, and his son, H. H. Rogers, and other stockholders.

The Virginian Railway Company extends from the coal fields of West Virginia to tidewater at Norfolk and Sewalls Point, Va. About 90 per cent of its business is shipment of soft coal.

In March last year a banking group, including the Mellon Securities Company, Inc., and the First Boston Corporation, sold $60,344,000 of firstt-lien and refunding 3¾ per cent bonds of the Virginian Railway, proceeds of which, together with cash from the company's treasury, were used to retire $67,499,500 of bonds bearing a higher interest rate.

Mr. Larkin explained that the sellers retain holdings of both common and preferred stocks and that the number of shares sold represented slightly less than 40 per cent of the company's voting stock but that it was believed that the 40 per cent interest was enough to carry working control of the railway.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions, within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Nurse, strong, cheerful, youthful, capable of handling child invalid; fair salary. Box F-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GIRL, typist, answer telephone, high school education; living at home. Write Box K-2, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

REFINED person, experienced in caring for infant and cooking for business couple; good home. Write Box G-2, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WORKING Housekeeper or maid, 40 to 50, Protestant, by 2 ladies in country home; bedding sent out, other laundry done at home; $7.00 per week; references required. Write Box G-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Lons 1050.

HOUSES TO LET

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Completely furnished eight-room house, two baths, maid's room, furnace. MRS. WACHTEL, 304 Jessamine, Seabreeze

INSURANCE

Annuities—Monthly Income—Insurance
Information gladly given, write or phone A. SIMON, 225 W. 34th St., N. Y. LA. 4-4380

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

ADDING and calculating machines, typewriters, new and used. Filing devices. JOHNSON SALES CO., 200 Broadway, New York. Cortlandt 7-3579.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's corner office; part time; two windows each interior office. 551 Fifth Avenue. Tel. NE. 6-4993 or MD. 2-5823.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 10

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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117 PARK DRIVE

1 and 2 rooms, all modern, elevator service, new sinks, stoves and showers; rentals $35-$55. Apply at office in building or call CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston. Cap. 8378.

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Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726.

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FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home, Bay State Road near Kenmore. Call Kenmore 1612 (Boston).

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BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

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15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

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FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
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Seventh Floor (corner 28th Street)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4067

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Restore the youth to your hair—try our famous Aromo oil shampoo. Have your hair styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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RELIABLE woman wishes position as cashier, or saleswoman in shop; honest, accurate. Tel. RI. 9-1143, mornings. (New York City).

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Children's and Adults' Courses
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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678, 0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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Whitcomb's
Golden Guernsey
Milk and Cream
Carried in Arlington
by James O. Holt
Be sure to ask for it.
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ARL. 0580

Dependable Flowers
Anytime *Anywhere*
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
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Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

The New 1937
FORD-V-EIGHT
can be bought for $25 per month
plus usual down payment
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with Pittsburgh Paint Products
ON SALE AT
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RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
QUALITY CAKES
and Pastry
445 Common Street Bel. 3025

GREER'S
Beech and Trapelo Rd.
Belmont 4185

SHORE HADDOCK	10c lb.
LEMON SOLE	29c lb.
OYSTERS	29c and 35c pt.
SCALLOPS	39c and 65c pt.

Also Lobster, Crab Flakes, Quahogs
Green Shrimp, Smelts

BOSTON

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Drive a
FORD-V-EIGHT
Complete Line of New Cars on Display at All Times
at
COOMBS & McBEATH, Inc.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealer
KENMORE STATION KEN. 8500
Also
Large Stock of Guaranteed Used Cars at Below Market Prices.

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ALL MAKES

Pay Only $1.00 Weekly
Renting and Repairing
ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP.
80 Boylston St., Little Bldg. Arcade

January Mark-Down Sale
We all know that prices on most everything will be definitely higher next Spring.
A Suit or Overcoat bought NOW will mean a saving of up to 35% on Spring and Fall 1937 prices.
The entire stock of Winter and Spring weight Suitings and Coatings is included in our Sale—This means a DOUBLE savings for you.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
BOSTON TAILORING CO., Inc.
333 Washington St., opp. Milk St. Boston, Mass.

NEW SPRING HATS
For Southern and Immediate Wear
Prices Reasonable

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BUETTEL ARNOULD
FRENCH MILLINERY
87 Temple Place, Room 9

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Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
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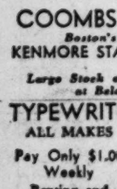
PACKING MOVING
D. W. DUNN CO.
STORING SHIPPING
LOCAL and DISTANCE MOVING
49 Bromfield St. — HANcock 9000



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on
FURNITURE
Rugs—Mattresses
Ph. CAP. 2834 for Prices
SPENCER FURNITURE CO.
87 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON

BOSTON
(Continued)

The Scottish Highlanders Pipe Band
OF BOSTON
157 FEDERAL STREET
From One to Twenty Men Available.
RATES ON APPLICATION
For Reservations, Call Lib. 7327

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
as
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Federal National Linen Service Co — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIghlands 7850 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

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GUARANTEED SERVICE
Quality ALL CARS *Satisfaction*
SHERRY & MACKINNON, Inc.
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Dodge Cars and Trucks — West Roxbury Tel. PAR. 5800 — Plymouth Cars
Everybody wants to save Motoring Dollars
SAVE six 55-Gallon Barrels of gas a year with a NEW DODGE or PLYMOUTH

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Storey & Co
NEW PRINTS
are daily arriving for our main floor
DRESS DEPT.

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Home Cooking for Sale Here
MARY C. CHANDLER
38 WEST ELM STREET

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Ladies' Hairdressing Parlor
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(Coolidge Corner) TEL. ASP. 9025

Edward T. McCrudden
LEIGHTON STATIONS, Inc.
AERO
LUBRICATION A SPECIALTY
COURTEOUS SERVICE
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES
210 Harvard Ave.
LONGWOOD 9276

Just to remind you . . .
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LONgwood 0434

Edward T. McCrudden
LEIGHTON STATIONS, Inc.
AERO
LUBRICATION A SPECIALTY
COURTEOUS SERVICE
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES
210 Harvard Ave.
Allston
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Children's Shoppe
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
BEACON 5062 304A HARVARD ST.
COOLIDGE CORNER

Tel. ASPinwall 4150
ANN BARRON DRESSES
1388 BEACON STREET
Won't you come in?

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Harvard Co-operative Society
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE

Frances Fox Method
The charm that lies in beautiful hair is priceless. Nothing is quite so attractive as shining, lustrous curls.
18 BRATTLE ST., HARVARD SQ.
Room 350, Abbot Bldg. KIR. 8070

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

Fiske's Hard Candies
Cooked in open kettle helps make them better.
FISKE'S ICE CREAM
Made of real cream only.
Luncheons, Home Cooked.
FISKE'S CANDY SHOPS
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Hotel Statler, Boston (Candy Only)

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

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GROCERS
Recommended by chefs
RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The two-to-one leavener
LUX—RINSO
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House Painting
Interior and Exterior
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Estimates Given

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RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
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Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

January Sale of
FINE FURNITURE
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Repairing, Reupholstering
Mattress Work
Phone TRO. 3344
30 DUNSTER STREET, CAMBRIDGE

Ford
The New Ford V-8 for 1937
HIGH GRADE USED CARS
1935 Ford Con. Sedan $495
1933 Ford Coach 195
1934 Ford Coupe 295
SEE MR. BRIGGS Tro. 9460
1230 Massachusetts Avenue Harvard Sq.

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DEDHAM - CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work Called For and Delivered in
Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

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New England Dressed Pork,
To Roast—Fresh, Lean Tender lb. 25c
Sugar Cured Bacon lb. 47c
Sliced to Order
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Tels. Ded. 0015—0014

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for
"Better Baked Goods"
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East Milton Sq. Conj. of Routes 37-135

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at a New Low Price for January
Size 72 x 84, $8.98
For the first time in history, the Kenwood Mills have created a Special for January thrift buyers! "Kenwood Quality." All live Virgin wool, faultlessly woven into a blanket of superb warmth, with all the softness and lightness of weight found in higher priced blankets. Deep glowing colors, with edges overstitched in perfect matching yarns, assure you lifetime service.
No box, no ribbon binding, but every inch a Kenwood. Colors: Rose, Blue, Green, Cedar, Peach.

RED & WHITE
Wax Paper Special
We offer 1 package Economy Size 125 ft. length, and 1 package 40 ft. length Red & White Wax Paper Rolls with safety cutter edge
BOTH for 25c

F. A. Lane Company
Our January prices on Overcoats mean an important saving. No better time than now to secure a fine Overcoat.

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular.
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Daily delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs.

Hamilton Watches
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 MAIN ST. *Stationers*

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery
Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

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We Carry a Full Line of
Choice Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit
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A Red and White Store

Penny Bryn Shoppe

Whole Wheat Bread
sweetened with honey
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Lady Assistant

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Van Hutz
Jewelers
Diamond Resetting and Jewelry Repairing
145 CONCORD STREET
Phone 6500

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WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HAVERHILL

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
NORWALK TIRES
NORWALK TUBES
NORWALK BATTERIES
All Insure You Dependable Service
Complete Battery Service

January and February Special
In Personal Stationery
at the
STATIONERY SHOP
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472

TELEPHONE 164
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX STREET
BRADFORD, MASS.

HINGHAM

DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
Midwinter Needs
ALARM CLOCKS
HOT WATER BOTTLES
ELECTRIC PADS
STANDARD TOILETRIES
TOILET ARTICLES
CANDIES

HOLYOKE

BAIL'S CLEARWAY SALE
now in progress. This is our big Value Giving event of the winter. Our policy of only two sales a year makes it possible for us to offer from our regular stock seasonable footwear at greatly Reduced Prices—which means the satisfying Bail Quality—at a Saving of Dollars that makes it an incentive to buy footwear for every member of the family.
Let us fit you today.
Napoleon Bail
168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

HOLYOKE
(Continued)

Interest
A personal interest in, and contact with our customers, enable us to make an unselfish contribution to the furtherance of the success of our depositors.
The Park National Bank
Corner High and Appleton Streets
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Special January Clearance Prices on Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings.
Dunbar-Murray, Inc.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH STREET at SUFFOLK

LAWRENCE

Pre Inventory
MARKDOWNS
in all departments
mean big savings
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON

Lexington
Cleansers and Dyers
JOSEPH MAENZA
Merchant Tailor
Dry Cleaning, Repairing
Remodeling, Relining
1806 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0416

LOWELL

January Sale of
Better Coats
$49.75 — $59.75
Coats $39
$65 — $75
Coats $49
$69.75 — $59.50
Coats $59
Coat Dept., Second Floor
Cherry & Webb's

Sale Prices
Now in Effect On Our Entire Stock of
FURNITURE
Make possible VALUES that may not be duplicated again for years!
. . . 65 Weeks to Pay! . . .
The Bon Marché
Merchandise of MERIT only
Lowell . . . Mass.

Hot Water Service
$2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
TEL. 135 TEL. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Mid-Winter Sale of Furniture
The Greatest Value of the Year

LYNN

Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET Tel. Bre. 3737
Pequot Sheets
4 Popular Sizes
Featured in Our
JANUARY SALE
72x108 ..... Reg. Price $1.59
81x99 ..... Reg. Price 1.59
72x99 ..... Reg. Price 1.49
63x99 ..... Reg. Price 1.39
$1.24 ea.
ORDER NOW and Save!
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

LYNN
(Continued)

JANUARY SALE of
KENWOOD BLANKETS
At a Remarkable Low Price!
$8.98 Each
If you've longed to own one of these luxurious blankets, now is your chance to do so and SAVE! Big, fluffy and warm, with the long nap for which KENWOOD is famous. Woven of selected live fleece wool (all wool of course). Size 72 x 84 inches. Rose, Blue, Green, Peach and Cedar.
Truly a Blanket of Exceptional Value!
T. W. ROGERS CO
Department Store Union Street

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
Get the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
397 Highland Ave.
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res., Mal. 2496
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Stove and Furnace Repairing
We give the same service on small jobs as we do on large ones.

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden ..... 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy ..... 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington .... 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham .... 433 Moody St.

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RADIOS
GIFTS
BOYD'S
85 Pleasant Street Tel. 6311

Irish Hams and Bacon
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

Sinclair Hardware Co.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—OILS
GIFTS—TOYS—GAMES
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYStic 2584 Medford Square

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE.
WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858
Home of Quality and Service

Medford Sq. Meat Shop
Place Your Order With Us for
Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkeys
Native Chickens and Capons
Excellent quality—Reasonable prices
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
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FUEL and RANGE OIL
SALES and SERVICE
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Residence Tel. Mel. 1919 — Office Tel. Mel. 2090

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NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
547 MAIN STREET
New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

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Landscape Gardening Done. Plants, Cut Flowers, Shrubs, Evergreens.
Floral Designs our Specialty
345 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1838

L. J. BONART & CO.
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, JR.
INSURANCE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
REAL ESTATE
TEL. MEL. 1479 437 MAIN STREET

NEEDHAM

THE END OF THE TRAIL
G. M. Meiners
"The kind of a shop that is kind to your purse"
1937 VALENTINES
NOW ON DISPLAY
Books, Art Supplies, Gifts, Stationery, Greeting Cards, Dennison Goods, School Supplies, Lending Library.
1396 Great Plain Avenue Needham 1814

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

Fresh Northern Turkeys ..... lb. 33c
Legs of Spring Lamb ..... lb. 25c
Fancy Large Fowl ..... lb. 29c
Young Tender Broilers ..... lb. 29c
Sutton's Market
PHONE NEED. 1643 FREE DELIVERY

Lynn Power Burners
Coal—Fuel Oils—Coke
Cleercoal
1822 Whetton's 1937
904 Great Plain Ave. Tel. Need. 0967

Exide
THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
CHAPEL ST. GARAGE
Telephone Needham 0647

Alger E. Eaton & Sons, Inc.
THE EATON FUNERAL HOME
Over a Century in Needham and Surrounding Towns
1351 Highland Avenue Need. 0201

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Gulf Hill Parlors
598 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk *Luncheon* *Dinner*
Buttermilk *Afternoon Tea*
Heavy Cream *Fancy Pastries*
Ice Cream *Schrafft's Candies*

PARSON'S LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
Telephone 5000

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Fancy Fresh Fowl ..... 29c lb.
Beech-Nut Tomato Juice, extra large tin .... 4 for $1.00
Fresh Oysters ..... 29c pt.
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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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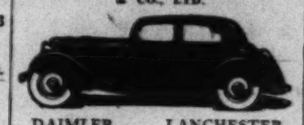

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet Go Riding

It was a little after 10 o'clock of a fine winter morning, and Emmaline and Susabet had each laid her daily egg for Farmer Ben. Farmer Ben, who had on his ear muffs and his red woolen muffler round his neck and his red woolen mittens and his warm red woolen socks inside his high rubber boots, had let Emmaline and Susabet out of the henyard and they had been wondering which way to go and see what was going on in the world.

It was not a very cold winter morning, but Farmer Ben's wife, who knitted him a new red woolen muffler and mittens and socks every

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Off Down the Hill They Went

summer, had looked at the thermometer and decided he had better put them on and not forget his ear muffs.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It fills me with delight
To see the way the lovely snow
Makes all the world so white."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"But when the snow is deep
Without the snow plow going round
At home we'd have to keep."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"That's evidently so.
But now the snow plow has been out
Wherever shall we go?"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"If you agree we will
Go watch the children on their sleds
A-sliding down the hill."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Your thought appeals to me.
There is no school today, and so
There will be some to see."

So Emmaline and Susabet, chatting in their amiable intelligent way, walked down the path that Farmer Ben had snow-shoveled to meet the road that had already been snow-plowed. All his other hens stayed in the henyard, where Farmer Ben had snow-shoveled a place for them to walk and run about, stopping now and then to gossip with each other the way hens do.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I wish we had a sled
And could slide down as children do,
Not just look on instead."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"That would be merry. Still
I don't see how we'd get it back
When we had slid down hill."

Now the hill that Emmaline and Susabet were thinking of was about half a mile off. When it was good coasting weather and there was no school automobiles had to go around the hill so that the children could have it to themselves to slide down and walk up.

And when Emmaline and Susabet got there that was just what the children were doing. Most of the children knew Emmaline and Susabet because often in winter Emmaline and Susabet came and watched them when they slid down and walked up. But this day one of the children had an idea.

"Why, hello, Emmaline and Susabet," said the child. "Have a ride?"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Now that's what I call luck."
And to the child they both replied,
"Cluck-cluck! Cluck-cluck! Cluck-cluck!"

And then off down the hill, Emmaline and Susabet sitting in front of the child on his sled. And back up the hill, Emmaline and Susabet sitting on the sled and the child pulling. And down and up. And down and up.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"This is what I call fun.
I think I never met a child
More pleasant than this one."

Odds and Ends

Dog Industry

The United States has no fewer than 5,000,000 dogs. The cost of feeding an average dog is about ten cents a day, which brings the country's dog maintenance costs up to about $547,000,000 a year.

Straw Roof

A thatched roof lasts as long as 30 years. The thatching is saturated with a lime solution to make it fireproof.

25,000,000 Meals Annually

The total number of meals served on railway dining cars annually would feed every inhabitant of a city of 23,000 population with three meals a day for an entire year.

Grafting

The art of propagation by grafting was practiced 2000 years ago in Rome. The U. S. Department of Agriculture still regards it as a promising field for work.

Railroad Signal Code

In America, two long and two short whistle blasts from a locomotive indicate that the train is approaching a crossing.

Baton

Mendelssohn was one of the first musicians to use a baton consistently.

Daily Anecdote

Graciousness Conquers

A certain man in a big publishing house, whose duty it is to meet all people who have a real or fancied grievance against the publications which the house puts out, was asked how he managed the difficult job so efficiently. What was the magic touchstone which transformed irate readers of the press into stanch supporters?

"Oh, it's quite simple," was the reply. "The easiest way in the world to conquer fault-finding people is to let them have their say, and be nicer to them than they expected."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Attention: Those desiring to join the Puzzle Corner cryptographers' correspondence club will find complete details in tomorrow's Monitor.

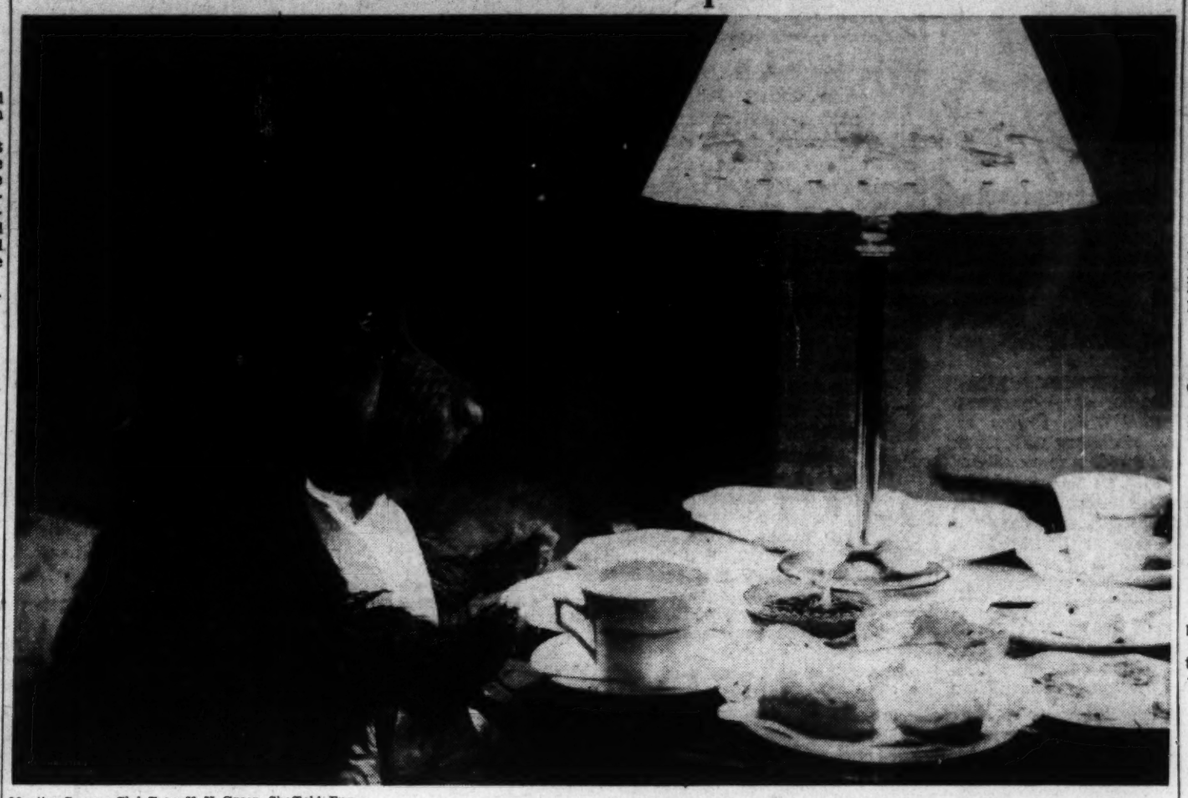
Bible Arithmetic: 6 (Psalms), plus 91 (91st Psalm), minus 5 (place), times 2 (of), divided by 8 (Almighty), equals 23.

A Tricky One: Note that this is not a question, but a statement.

Rebus: Over all "S"—(Overalls).

Mind Your P's and Q's: Prepared—qualified; port—quay; passage—quotation; proportion—quota; player—quarterback; paper—quire; poem—quatrain; parallelogram—quadrilateral; pigtail—queue; partridge—quail.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club From H. H. Green, Sheffield, Eng.

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on Feb. 5, the 10 Best, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Address Captions to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Knife Sharpener

A man who had been employed in a meat market lost his job. He had learned how to sharpen knives and cleavers; so he decided to put this knowledge to use.

With a kit of sharpening tools, he called at all the hotels and restaurants and offered to sharpen their knives for a reasonable sum. At many places he got work, and he did such a good job that he was asked to call every week. At some department stores he earned some money by sharpening scissors used in cutting cloth.

The last time I talked to him he said he was earning about $3 a day. —Charles H. C., Youngstown, Penna.

Brevities

Atlanta Journal: "The process of thinking draws the blood from the feet to the head," an educator informs us. This explains, perhaps, why, in so many cases, if you think twice about a proposition you get cold feet.

New Yorker: The prophet Farley holds out no hope of an early return of two-cent postage. For another year, at least, the Government will collect an extra penny for your thoughts.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: It is estimated there are 2,200,000 political job holders in the United States. A few taxpayers are left to keep on supporting them, however.

Brunswick Pilot: People who claim the country is ruined try mighty hard to get control of the wreck.

Detroit Free Press: Wouldn't it be fun, if they wouldn't tell us how wonderful a new movie star is and let us guess?

Judge: And we often wonder where our janitor gets the ashes he sprinkles on the sidewalk.

Sunbonnet Sue

Quotation for Today

LOVE of good has always been the beginning of happiness.—Tirso de Molina.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Beggar

One player is the beggar, and he goes about to each and begs for something. He may ask any question he wishes, but the person asked must answer immediately, using the last word of the beggar's sentence for the beginning of his own.

If the player can answer five questions, the beggar goes on to the next one. If anyone fails before he has answered five questions, he must pay a forfeit. This forfeit is redeemed later on. Example:

Question: "Have you anything for me?"
Answer: "Me, you have asked? I certainly have."

Question: "What is it?"
Answer: "It is something nice."

Question: "May I see it now?"
Answer: "Now is as good a time as any."

Question: "Is it something I can use?"
Answer: "Use it anytime you are in trouble."

Question: "Is it black or white?"
Answer: "White is a fashionable color, so I'll give you a white one."—Alta M. T., Sloatsburg, N. Y.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Starting on Ice

During the wintry months, try this: When a red signal causes you to stop on an icy pavement, do not start off in first gear as usual, but throw the car in third gear; gradually release clutch, and accelerate slowly. You will find this an excellent method of avoiding spinning of rear wheels, skidding, and swaying.—Mrs. A. S. K., Kenmore, N. Y.

In Lighter Vein

Correct

An amateur dramatic society in Australia was giving a show, an affair with Royalty in it.

"Come," said the actor who was playing the King, "let us go into the 'ouse."

There was a titter from the boxes. "He said 'ouse," an occupant remarked.

The actor, overhearing, turned to the offender. "Yus, I said 'ouse—do you think a King would live in hapartments?" — Edinburgh Dispatch.

Interior Decorator

Scholarly Caller: "And have you any particular preference in the way of books?"

Daughter of the House: "Well, I prefer the blue ones, but I don't mind red."

The Truth Is Out!

Customer: "You charge more for cutting a woman's hair than a man's. How is that?"

Barber: "We barbers have had to learn an entirely new line of conversation for you ladies."—Grit.

Boss Pro Tem

Brown: "And let me tell you, old boy, I'm master in my own home."

Green: "Quite, my wife's away, too!"—Calgary (Alta.) Herald.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

"Attention!" With that as a hint, this should not be too difficult, in spite of the numerous long words:

PAABCADEC: AFEGB HBGD-

IDCJ AE KEDC AFB *LMNNOB

*QEICBI QIRLAEJIPLFBIG' QEI-

IBGLECHBCQB QOMT UDOO

VDCH QESLOBAB HBAPDOG DC

AESEIIUE'G *SECDAEI.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of letters in the name of the book of the Bible from which the following verse is quoted: "He that dwelleth in the secret . . . . . of the Most High shall abide under the shadow . . . . . the . . . . ." —— add the number of the chapter in which the verse appears ——; subtract the number of letters in the first missing word ——; multiply by the number of letters in the second missing word ——; and divide by the number of letters in the third missing word ——. What is the answer?

A Tricky One

Here's one to try on your friends. Can you figure it out?

How Long is a Chinese.

Rebus

A hint as to the correct attire for many workmen is given in this rebus which is shared by a Melrose Highlands (Mass.) reader. The word contains eight letters:

S

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Mind Your P's and Q's

Try matching the P's with the proper Q's in the list below. The first has been checked for you by way of example:

1	prepared	quire	
2	port	quatrain	
3	passage	qualified	1
4	proportion	quadrilateral	
5	player	quay	
6	paper	queue	
7	poem	quail	
8	parallelogram	quota	
9	pigtail	quotation	
10	partridge	quarterback	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Courage

Big-Game Hunter: "Oh, yes, I've been nearly eaten by lions many times, but life without a little risk would be very tame."

Little Man: "I agree! Many times when the weather has seemed doubtful, I have deliberately gone without my umbrella."—Pearsons.

Ordinary Person

Little Dorothy: "There was a strange man called to see you today."

Father: "Did he have a bill?"

Dorothy: "No, papa; he just had a plain, ordinary nose."—Grit.

Old Fashioned

Bill: "I'm learning to fly, Grandma. Pretty soon I can take you to the city in an airplane."

Grandmother: "You will not! When I want to go to the city I'll go in an automobile—the way Providence intended me to go."

Fair Enough

"Look! A lion's tracks!"

"Sure enough! You go and see where he went; and I'll see where he came from!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado Springs, Colo.

A young woman was happy at the prospect of being made a library supervisor. She was the only applicant who had studied library science, so she felt quite sure of winning the position. What was her disappointment then when it was given to an untrained girl, who did not know what to do with the job when she got it! A terrific struggle went on with resentment and discouragement.

One day, in looking up a word in the dictionary, she happened to see the word "unmanned," and the definition in part, "being robbed of courage." She said to herself, "Why, I still have courage. I am not a coward and I will not let these things make a coward of me." A sweet sense of joy came to her—the first in months.

One cause for resentment had been the hearsay that the girl selected for the place came from a family with money and that she did not need the work. But after resentment was driven out, the thought came that there was a place for everyone. Then came compassion for the girl wrestling with a problem she knew nothing about.

The woman went at once to the telephone and told the girl that she would be glad to assist her, and would lend her her notes on library science.

The mother of the girl soon paid a grateful call and explained how unhappy the daughter had been, what with nothing to do and heavy money losses! They had prayed that if it was right, she might have the place and the wisdom to know how to fill it. And now the way was beginning to open so that the work might be carried on capably!

The outcome was that the older woman was given special employment as an expert in classifying and cataloguing library books. "It is so good," she said recently, "to strengthen the faith of this girl; and I am very happy. It is the best thing that ever happened to me."

Studies In the Psalms

No. 56 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 69

A Curse That Became a Blessing

(A Psalm of the Divided Kingdom, 937-586 B. C.)

For a hundred years after the time of Isaiah, the law of the Lord was forgotten in the land of Canaan, the land of the Children of Israel. And then came Jeremiah to destroy the worship of false gods, to cleanse the sanctuaries of the images of Astarte and the obscene rites of Astarte (Ashtaroth), and to call the nation again to the pure religion of the one God.

Heavy indeed was the burden of Jeremiah, repudiated and scorned by his kinsmen of Anathoth, persecuted by king and princes, and left a lone figure when Jerusalem was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar in 586 B. C.; a man whose prophecies had all come true, but how tragically!

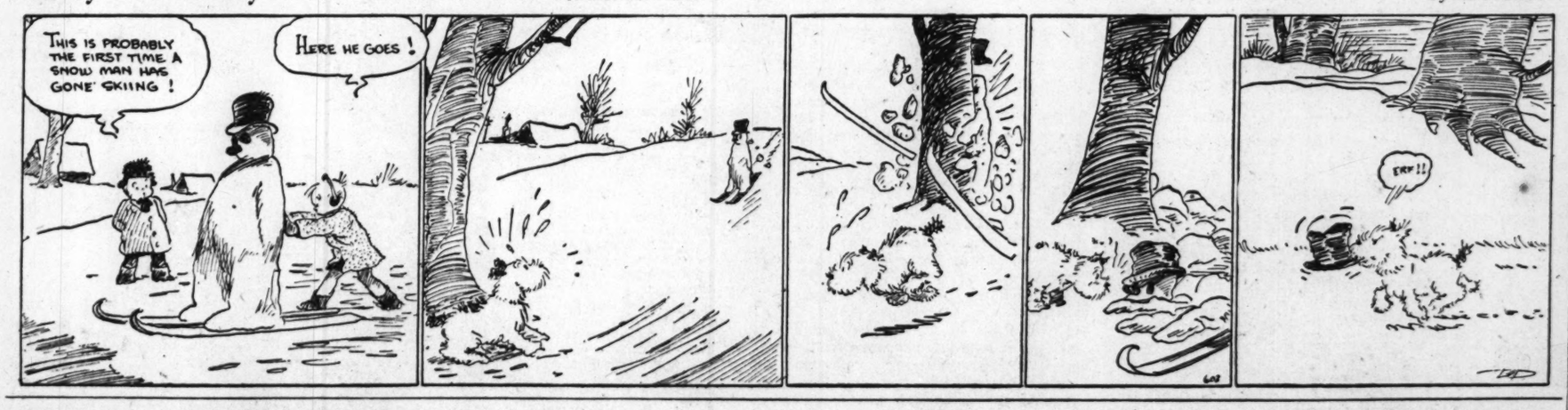
Psalm 69 is generally assumed to have been the utterance of Jeremiah, or of one who suffered as the prophet suffered. Pleading for release from the waters that "are come in unto my soul" and the "deep mire, where there is no standing" and from them "that hate me without a cause," the afflicted one recognizes that he is not only an outcast from his family, but a byword (a proverb) among the elders of the towns who "sit in the gate" (an ancient custom) and a ribald jest among the drunkards.

In this bitterness of soul he pronounces a doom (v. 22-28) upon those who so laugh at him and persecute him. And in the next breath he asks for the salvation of God to lift him up. There bursts from his throat the song of blessing and praise; the assurance that to magnify the Lord with thanksgiving is better than to curse his enemies, or to offer a "bullock that hath horns and hoofs," in the Temple as sacrifice.

And in a moment of spiritual vision he realizes that just as he has been lifted up in his thought to a higher spiritual plane, so regardless of what may appear to be the destruction of Jerusalem, God will rebuild the beloved city of Zion in spiritual power and "the seed also of his servants shall inherit it: and they that love his name shall dwell therein."

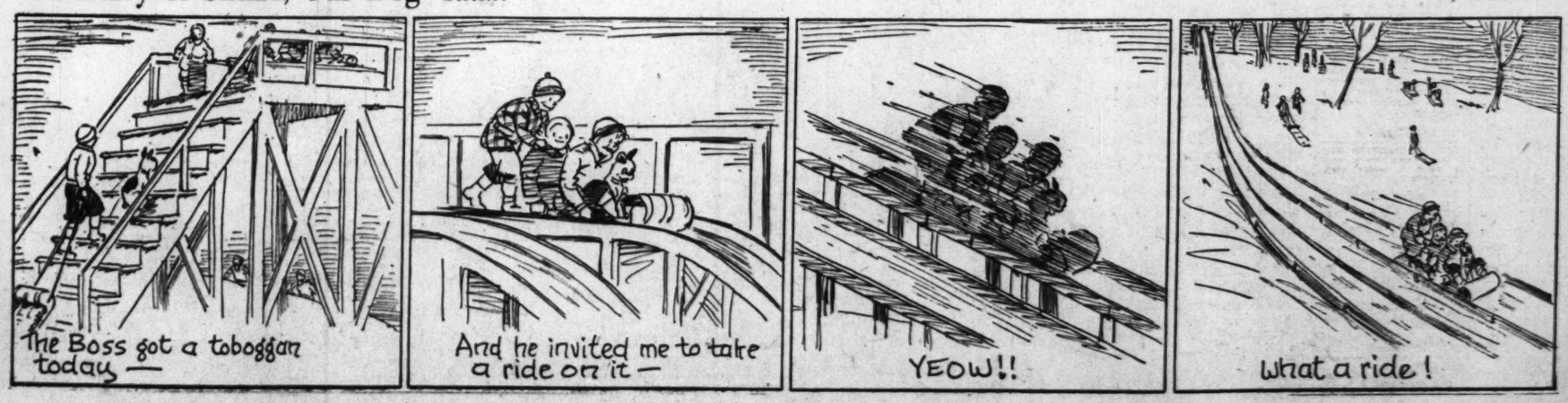
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Skidmore Encounters a Snowman*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Swish!*

By Carmack



Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Legislated From Office

Question: The present bylaw of an organization reads: "The chairman of the board of directors shall not be eligible to serve as chairman longer than two consecutive years." An amendment to this bylaw was just passed which stated that the chairman of the board shall not be eligible to serve as chairman longer than one year.

Since amendments go into effect at once and the present chairman is serving in his second year, would that amendment require that chairman to resign as chairman and a new chairman appointed to fill out the unexpired term? The motion on which the amendment passed did not state that the amendment would be retroactive.

Answer: The chairman would not need to resign, since he is automatically legislated out of the office of chairman by the adoption of the amendment, and a new chairman, who meets the eligibility requirements, should be elected. This does not make the amendment retroactive, since it does not apply to anything done in the past. That is, it does not make illegal the service of the chairman up to the time of its adoption. It does affect such service after its adoption.

Care should be taken in adopting amendments to bylaws dealing with eligibility to exempt from its provisions the terms of those now serving, if that is the desire. This may be done by a motion before the bylaw is adopted or by a provision incorporated in the motion adopting the amendment. It is too late now, however, for such exception.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Economic Disarmament

ONLY a doctrinaire would claim that the United States' present reciprocal trade policy is a panacea for all the ills that assail the nation and the world. The fifteen agreements so far negotiated by Secretary Hull have only begun to melt the glaciers of economic nationalism. Even the agreements which may be hoped for should Congress renew the authority which Mr. Hull and the President now ask might not start all the streams of commerce flowing freely. Yet it is difficult to think of any single policy which would beneficially affect so many national and international troubles.

To get an adequate picture of these multiple benefits it might be well to turn the picture around and count some of the damage that would be done by failure to proceed with the Hull policy.

Let's list some of the ills that would be aggravated: 1. Unemployment due to trade barriers which bar better distribution; 2. The tendency toward a planned economy in the United States, with farmers demanding production controls to offset markets lost by refusal to accept foreign goods in payment; 3. Fostering of scarcity and monopoly by excessive duties that shut off competition; 4. Economic distress and demands for dictatorial government to relieve it; 5. Increasing difficulty of obtaining payment from America's debtors; 6. Fresh impetus to economic nationalism and militaristic self-sufficiency; 7. Greater difficulty for have-not nations to obtain essential raw materials by peaceful means because tariffs hamper payments; 8. General intensification of present economic warfare and tension making for war.

These are not theoretical effects. They are recognized in varying degree by nearly all economists and statesmen. Repeatedly the most enlightened leaders of the world have deprecated the ills caused by mounting trade barriers and have sought ways to lower them. They have been the chief concern of world economic conferences. Today the reciprocal trade policy is acknowledged to be the most hopeful present method of breaking down these walls between peoples.

And the method followed by Mr. Hull in extending the easier trade and the good will of each agreement to all other nations willing to play fair is now advocated even by industrialists and political leaders who have opposed the Roosevelt Administration as a whole. Such men as Ogden Mills, Winthrop Aldrich and Charles Taft have indorsed this method.

Naturally, even trade agreements which open markets abroad for some American producers are opposed when they open the door to competing foreign products in which other producers seek a monopoly of the domestic market. The test should be the total effect on the nation as a whole. The State Department has used care not to destroy home industries; the effort has been rather to permit enough competition to check the further development of wasteful and uneconomic production.

The present state of the world is largely the result of economic warfare. Most of the present dictatorships were caused by desperate peoples seeking relief from distress caused by that strife. Every day the headlines carry news of efforts to ease the tension.

Mr. Eden's invitation to Germany a few days ago to join in economic co-operation, Mr. Runciman's present visit to the White House, Mussolini's agreement with Britain in the Mediterranean following his entering the Anglo-French-American currency stabilization compact—all these moves fit into the question of whether the world can continue the effort toward economic disarmament which is represented by the Hull policy before economic warfare becomes another world war. They should be considered in connection with the present request of the President for authority to make more trade agreements.

When States Co-operate

ONE of the most hopeful developments in American government is represented in the meeting in Washington this week of the Council of State Governments. Growing out of the American Legislators' Association, which is still a unit of the larger body, the council is now holding its third general assembly.

State governments, under the Constitution, are supposed to hold more extensive powers over subjects close to the welfare of the people than any other unit of administration. With them rests the "police power" of legislating for the public safety, health, morals and general welfare, a power which Justice Harlan said, "In its broadest sense ... includes all legislation and almost every function of government." Yet state government has been for more than a generation the most neglected field of American political life.

This neglect has partly caused, and partly resulted from, an extension of federal authority into fields of legislation where uniformity was necessary. This uniformity was not usually obtainable from unconnected state legislatures, each going blindly its own provincial way. To the states belonged both the power and responsibility for controlling crime, working conditions, highway traffic regulations, stream pollution, conservation, education and many other matters. Yet each one of these fields has seen some movement to extend federal control because of the inaction or the conflicting action of the states.

State legislators have not had until the last few years any central source to which they could apply for information as to what other states were doing on a given legislative subject. That deficiency has been supplied by their association's headquarters in Chicago. And the power simply of information is tremendous.

To that now is added the opportunity for annual consultation among delegates from the various state governments, both legislative and administrative officials, in the assemblies of the council. There are discussed the common problems in taxation, state planning, flood control, social security administration, and so forth.

There, too, is laid the basis for regional co-operation between groups of states through interstate compacts or understandings. For example, control of soil erosion in the great plains "dust bowl" is not primarily a national problem though it does warrant national assistance. Nor is it amenable to individual state action, for the area lies in several states—Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas—and it is hopeless for any one of these to spend money on conservation works without related action by others. Many governmental problems thus are regional rather than either state or national.

The development of co-operation and correlation among state governments is, we repeat, one of the most hopeful omens in American government. For if local questions are to be locally settled, if government is to be kept reasonably decentralized in units not too big for homespun people to hope to control or understand, if the Federal Government is not to be drafted into formulating a bureaucracy over subjects too diverse and local for it, the great remedy for it is intelligent state use of existing state powers.

Law Over Lynch Law

THERE is no crime so bad but lynching makes it worse. One didn't need to mention the word around the jail in Florence, South Carolina, the other day to see that things looked as bad for an angry crowd as for a Negro in its clutches. News dispatches tell how close those aroused citizens came to being a party to a lynching.

But what seemed like mob murder in the making became an orderly step in the due process of law. First the sheriff appealed to the crowd to forgo violence and give the law—and the man—a fair chance. Then the father of the young woman alleged to have been molested pleaded with fellow citizens to let the law have its way. With that the crowd put up its vengeance and gave the prisoner to the sheriff.

It is satisfying to see how effectively that indignant southern crowd was able to curb its actions. Mob emotions usually run wild at such a time. The facts emphasize how strong is the average individual's instinctive respect for law to which the sheriff and the father appealed in this outbreak. And whatever this proves for the individual it proves for people as a whole. The supremacy of collective reason over mob rule manifested in this episode helps to dispel a sectional libel predicated on the mistaken opinion that southern communities prefer lynching to law.

Lynchings usually get all the publicity they deserve. We hope the happening in South Carolina gets all the public notice it rightly deserves.

Progress Is a Cockney

IN MANY ways the Victorians would be astonished by modern customs, but in nothing would that beard-loving age be more surprised than by the current wanton waste of whiskers.

According to statistics prepared by an official of a safety razor company, there are 15,000,000 shavers in the British Isles, who every day shave off a growth of 250 inches of hair from each of 15,000,000 faces. Thus each week the shaving males of the United Kingdom remove from themselves no fewer than 350,000 miles of hair. If all the facial areas thus disafforested were laid side by side it is estimated that they would cover an area of 125 acres. If this be true for Britain, what shall be said for the United States? What shall be estimated for the Continent? The problem bristles with possibilities.

Figures seem conclusively to prove that whiskers are unpopular. Yet this is surely very odd, for they also indicate that whiskers grow on one. Nevertheless, they point to the development of a great social movement. The heyday of beards was toward the end of the last century, and coincided with an intense dislike of fresh air. Those were the times when people invariably shut their windows every night. The modern tendency is more in favor of never shutting them at all. In fact, what it all amounts to is that progress is a Cockney; it drops its aitches. Civilization is moving from the Hairy to the Airy Age.

SOME MAY LAMENT the fact that the same amendment that changed inauguration day from March 4 to January 20 did away with congressional lame ducks. It was such a fine day in Washington—for ducks.

For Defense Only?

Book News of the Day

WE CAN DEFEND AMERICA, asserts Major General Johnson Hagood, making that challenge the title of a 300-page volume of clearly stated opinion about the United States' ability to keep war away from its shores, and how to do it (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50). The book challenges not the dictators of Europe, nor the military oligarchy of the Far East, but Americans in general—and, it would seem, the War Department in particular.

General Hagood insists on a distinction's being made between the sort of defense equipment the United States needs to keep out of war and the kind it might use getting into war. He would return to the conception—old as the Constitution—that American soldiers are to be used to repel invasion of American territory. He sees the navy and the seacoast fortifications as the first line of defense. Which brings him to demand the best navy in the world, that is, when that navy is operating in American waters. For such a purpose it need not be the biggest.

* * *

Renovation of the "pile of junk," as General Hagood terms the coastal equipment, to a condition in which it could perform those striking feats of resistance to attack illustrated at Fort Sumter in Civil War days and in the Dardanelles in more recent tragic history, is another necessity as this authority sees the American defense problem.

Typical of the military point of view is General Hagood's faith in an unrestricted munitions industry—a faith which remains unshaken, it seems, by disclosures which have shocked public opinion throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. On other aspects of military thought and custom, the author's objectivity is refreshing and enlightening. If anyone doubts anti-war writers' statements about the soldiers fearing their own officers and military system, he can have General Hagood's word for it that fear is the basis of discipline. This author would not hoodwink a public into thinking war is less disagreeable and less unennobling than it actually is. But American mothers may rise to correct him on the observation he makes that they "like to see them [their children] in uniform."

* * *

This is a useful book. Unlike the volumes written by British leaders—but like many written by prominent American figures—it makes no pretense to being more than the everyday sort of writing and talking one expects from men educated on experience rather than the classics. It contains downright criticism of much contemporary military thinking and clear-cut suggestions for improvement in American defense, and both criticism and recommendation are worthy of public attention. Its theme is America for the Americans, and let them stay there—no crusades for other peoples' democracy.

Whether the United States can build an iron and concrete fence around itself and let the rest of the world go by is a question for more philosophic inquirers. This book is a demand that it attempt to do so, on the simple—and one fears, perhaps oversimplified—formula of "play in your own back yard." C. W. M.

London River

Drawn by Hubert Williams

A Down-Stream View From Westminster Bridge

ON London river the great city of today mingles with many a reminder of the ancient. Modernity and the past are side by side, the London of Chaucer and Spenser, of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson and Kit Marlowe, of Pepys and Goldsmith and Sheridan, yet enduring in its lingering landmarks beside the town of Dickens and Thackeray and Lamb, here on the banks of the world's most famous stream.

Who could tire of sailing up and down the turgid Thames? For, look you, here is English history in an unrolled scroll covering twenty centuries and more. Here, too, is British marine activity of today, ships of nearly every type and tonnage coming and going from and to every port of the Seven Seas. And at the end of Westminster bridge, in the shadow of Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament, are small craft in which at a trifling charge we may regard the pageant of the old river, all the way from the Embankment to Greenwich.

It is a trip you can take again and again and find it ever new. The living pageant changes from day to day, even from hour to hour. There is interest ashore and there is fascination afloat, more of the varied activities of men to be seen within the short space of 90 minutes than anywhere else on earth.

On the left hand extends the Embankment, tree-lined esplanade with its Victoria Gardens a fair breathing-space hardly a biscuit's toss from the seething Strand. And down where Temple Bar divides Westminster from the City proper there is a brief glimpse of quiet Temple Gardens whose gravelly walks have known the tread of Johnson, Goldsmith, Lamb, Burke and many others eminent in English literature and statecraft who once lodged in the vicinity.

The minarets of the Tower are in sight as we pass the grimy Cannon Hill railway station, and on the right bank we may discover, if we look closely, the half-hidden tower of Southwark Cathedral. Here John Harvard worshiped and in his memory the beautiful Choate window and the Harvard Chapel make "S'uth'ark" a London objective to all Americans. Here is likewise a memorial to William Emerson, an ancestor of the great essayist, likewise to William Shakespeare and his little-known brother, Edmund, both of whom once lived in this parish. And not far away, on the same bank of the ancient stream, even closer scrutiny is necessary to discern an inscription on a dingy warehouse. It conveys the information that on this site stood the Globe Theater where, more than 300 years ago, some of the plays destined for immortality were performed for the first time on any stage, while the young Will Shakespeare watched hopeful from the wings.

The sun is turning the river's surface to the hue of tarnished gold as we come into the Lower Pool, off Deptford, where windjammers about to sail to the far corners of the earth used to await the tide and their tows downstream to the Channel. Wapping Old Stairs, on the left bank, the remains of the ancient steps just visible now between a couple of tall warehouses, knew the parting tread of many a seaman leaving England for a voyage that might encompass the globe.

Limehouse Reach and the long wharves. "From Limehouse Docks to Sydney Heads is half the world around," chanted the hardy sailors of sail as they reluctantly abandoned London river. Beyond, on the left shore, now as far as the vision extends, masts and funnels of ships mingle with roof tops and tall chimneys in this first of all the world's ports, where a thousand vessels a week come and go.

And now, behold, yonder over the acres of roofs and towering above the funnels and smoke-belching chimneys, in the heart of the great Milwall dock system, what do we see but the sky-searching masts and long crossed yards of a modern windjammer! Aye, as Neptune rules the sea, two windjammers, Australian grain ships, owned, of course by that sturdy descendant of the Vikings, Ericksen of Mariehamn, who has vowed that the thing of sail shall not entirely disappear from the seas.

We enter the mazelike Milwall docks, determined to contemplate these noble queens of the ocean at closer range. A few turns and twists along the canals and through motor-operated water gates and here, in a broad inner basin, the great ships are before us, L'Avenir, of rising 4000 tons, and Ponape, of scarcely less, the former of Belgian origin, the latter of German. Their 175-foot masts and 80-foot main yards are draped in a tangle of cordage bewildering to the layman, and the soft mists of the Thames toy with the streamers at the main trucks. Magnificent indeed is the sight, a fitting climax to the cruise on London river that is a world tour in itself. M. T. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers

Less or More Government?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From the kind of government needed in Jefferson's time to that needed today is a far cry. One of the most pressing needs of today is a redefinition of government that fits present-day conditions. Today, none save a dyed-in-the-wool theoretical anarchist regards all government as superfluity. Nearly everybody is agreed that government is a vital necessity; the differences of opinion are, largely, as to whether we shall have more government or less government.

Our President appears to have taken his stand with those who believe government should become more potent and that, so far from retrenchment being the order of the day (as Senator Byrd seems to believe), the overtopping essential is that it should be more effective and more equal to the responsibilities progress has thrust upon it. I, for one, agree with Mr. Roosevelt. I can conceive of no greater forward step in our national economy than the consummation of the Brownlow Committee's plan of reorganization. Worthwhile economies will inevitably follow, though many—perhaps most—of these may be indirect, difficult to trace, and the benefit to the people as a whole may not become unmistakably apparent for long years.

The man-power engaged in public service may properly be termed an indirect element of the cost of doing business, but upon business as a whole it is no more unproductive than the cost of the general management of a particular business. Nearly everyone concedes the value of good management. In any enterprise success turns almost entirely upon the kind of management had.

So, then, our concern should not be as to the amount and extent of government we have and the numbers of people in its service, but, on the contrary, and most emphatically, our concern should be, first, to see to it that we have enough government to cope with modern conditions, and that it is the best organized and best staffed government our genius is capable of achieving.

President Roosevelt's plan—I may so term it, I assume, inasmuch as he appears to have made the Brownlow plan his own—is, in my humble judgment, a wide stride in the right direction. HARRY F. PORTCO

Wethersfield, Conn.

Alcohol and Personal Liberty

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I was very much interested to read in a Consumers' Research Bulletin an article on alcohol by an authority on the subject, A. P. Sy, Ph. D., who is a researcher in physiological and food chemistry. In writing of the relation of alcohol to society, he wrote, in part:

> Most people who discuss alcohol and its effects emphasize the personal liberty angle. They wish no dictation as to what they should or should not eat or drink. They forget that personal liberty must, in an increasingly complex and particularly in an industrial society, be subject to restrictions where it begins to interfere with the welfare of others. Now that automobiles have become common and necessary, alcoholic indulgence has taken on anew a serious significance. Doctors, health officials, and lawmakers are beginning to realize that both the intoxicated driver and the driver who is under the influence of alcohol are a menace. . . . The belief that alcohol is a necessary intermediate product of body metabolism has no scientific proof.

Boston, Mass. H. P.

"Tower Views"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express my gratitude for the "Tower Views" by Clearway, published daily in The Christian Science Monitor.

I was very G. O. P'istic during the past presidential campaign. In spite of your impartial and fair editorials I was troubled about some of the letters published then in the paper. The "Tower Views" have cleared my thought. Democracy will indeed "meet and master the challenge with a peaceful neighborhood, a secure foundation; and a house in good order" in all democratic countries.

The Tower Views will help all Monitor readers to see the way to lasting peace and real security. MAUD ROOT

Syracuse, N. Y.

Burns' First Edition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apart from our high regard for The Christian Science Monitor and appreciation for the bits about our own Bonnie Scotland, biographies of Wallace, Burns, Rob Roy and the other Scotch bits as welcome as the heather, we wish to correct a statement made in the Burns biography which appeared in "Lines About Leaders" some months ago.

In your article you mentioned that Burns published his first edition in Edinburgh. Wrong. The "Big-Wigs" in Edinburgh never heard of Burns till after his book was published in the middle of July, 1786—Robert's profit £20—in Kilmarnock, an agricultural and weaving town a few miles east from Burns' various homes. He planned to publish a second edition there, too, but Wilson, the printer, wanted Burns to pay for the paper and binding. Robert refused, as he had not the necessary £35.

However, his minister friend, Dr. Lawrie, sent Burns' book to a man who was butler to the Earl of Glencairn. Looking it through, he thought his Lordship would be interested in it. He was so deeply interested he sent word about it to the élite of Edinburgh, and later on got Creech, the publisher, to print the second edition. And so Burns was enticed to Edinburgh, where he was made much of as a poet. But this was his undoing. He became divorced from the plow, practically, in the hectic artificial life at Edinburgh, and started going down that steep hill to the finish at Dumfries. ALEXANDER CRICHTON

Coronado, Calif.

"An Anglo-American Experience"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial entitled "An Anglo-American Experience" brings up an important point that has received too little attention in England. I refer to the silence of the British press, prior to December, on the matter concerning King Edward and Mrs. Simpson, to what the editorial terms the British press' "voluntary censorship." The same press now appears to be pursuing a studied policy representing the country as fully reconciled to the turn events have taken. May I venture to say, as a British subject, I do not find this to be the case when moving among my fellow countrymen. OLIVE AUSTIN

Sutton Coldfield, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

Transportation for Tomorrow

By George Aubrey Hastings

BEHIND widespread current discussion of railroad problems, particularly the threat of government acquisition and operation, lies a larger question. That is the development of a national transportation policy in which each form of transport—railway, waterway, highway and airway—would render its particular service under a co-ordinated plan.

Many difficulties must be resolved and competitive interests reconciled. Achievement of such a policy would be pregnant with possibilities, not only for better transportation service in the world of tomorrow, but for economic progress generally.

American railroads have passed through the stages of romantic development, fierce competition, monopoly, rise of government regulation, restoration of competition, and development of competing waterways, airways, buses and trucks. The depression and new competitors brought the railroads to their knees, but they are struggling out of their difficulties.

The possibility of government ownership has been the chief obstacle to the development of a comprehensive, national transportation policy. Predictions have been made that the question of nationalization would come to a showdown at this session of Congress.

* * *

Acquisition of the railroads would increase the national debt from $35,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000. The Administration has not shown its hand in regard to such an extensive step. A bill directly authorizing nationalization was introduced in the last Congress by Senator Wheeler and Representatives Maverick and Lundeen. Though strongly supported in some quarters, the bills were not advanced.

This direct thrust against continuance of private ownership was supplemented by an indirect attack in a series of so-called "make-work" bills to reduce the work week of railway employees to thirty hours and limit train lengths and increase crews. The railroads contend that these bills would add expenses approaching a billion dollars annually, would dry up their sources of private capital and force them to capitulate to government control.

The Railway Labor Executives Association and the American Federation of Labor have declared strongly for the six-hour day bill at this present session.

Conversations and conferences now going on, some publicly and some quietly, in Washington will determine whether government ownership by either direct or indirect means is to become an active issue this winter. Pension legislation bristling with constitutional difficulties also is involved. Likewise taxes on private railway property averaging $320,000,000 a year.

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Establishment of a comprehensive transportation policy would inevitably begin with a declaration or understanding with the Federal Government that it concedes the soundness of private operation of railroads. It is argued that the Government could not logically take over and operate the railroads without also assuming control over other forms of transport. Beyond that, a transportation policy must be built on a declaration that regulation shall be applied uniformly to all types of transportation service.

For the Government, the Federal Coordinator of Transportation (an office now lapsed), Congress, and the Interstate Commerce Commission have been struggling with the question. Representing transportation and allied interests, the Transportation Conference has been studying it.

In 1933 the conference reconvened to promote a new Transportation Act following the development of bus, truck and air transport, and to seek an all inclusive transportation policy. But it ran up against the stone wall of the threat of government ownership.

The conference is on record against nationalization. It has polled national, state and local business organizations on the question. Replies were received from 666 associations. Of these, 645 were unequivocably in opposition, two somewhat favorable, and the rest indecisive.

* * *

Paramount in a transportation policy are the public's interest in efficient and reasonable service, and the interests of all the carriers furnishing it. The stake of the railroads also involves labor, investors, management, shippers, taxpayers, and industries furnishing equipment and supplies. While the public interest is supreme, it cannot be fully served until the questions vitally affecting these special interests are studied impartially and settled realistically. Then the way would be cleared to determine the essentials of an all-embracing policy. This would include such broad questions as the significance of transportation in the national economy, the need of co-ordinated service, the equalization of regulation and rates, co-operation between different forms of transport, consolidation and reorganization of railroads, government subsidies, and the type of government administration to regulate all forms of transport.

A new transportation policy to meet new conditions is long overdue. There are difficulties in the way—but also vast possibilities of improved service in the future.